SPANISH IN A WEEK

BY

TEODORO S. ROMERO

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TEODORO S. ROMERO, B. S., M. A.

INSTRUCTOR OF
SPANISH IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA EXTENSION

AUTHOR OF "SPANISH, COMMERCIAL AND PROFESSIONAL"; DIRECTOR OF "THE T. S. ROMERO SPANISH SCHOOL," NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, AND OAKLAND; PROFESSOR OF SPANISH IN CALIFORNIA SCHOOL OF PRIVATE SECRETARIES OF BERKELEY

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FOREWORD

The political and industrial changes which have followed in quick succession the advent of the twentieth century have affected few countries more than those in which Spanish is the language par excellence.

In these countries changes in administration and governmental policies brought about by various influences have aroused international interest and have been the forerunners of a new era of prosperity. They have blazed the way for rapid strides in industrial and commercial progress which must necessarily follow the opening of that gigantic engineering project, the Panama Canal.

Commerce will now rediscover Latin America, the West Indies, Mexico, and the Philippine Islands.

That is not all. In the rush for transatlantic steamship records and consequently for shorter routes to Europe, some company, seeking an exclusive European trade, will awake to the fact that two hundred miles—more than twelve hours of ocean travel—might be saved by establishing a terminus at Vigo, Spain.

Great political and industrial changes must be followed by alterations of corresponding moment in other phases of life. American and European civilization is about to be reborn in sister lands. Hence the importance of the medium, through which these influences must be exerted, can not be overestimated.

Young business men on every hand are turning to the study of Spanish because they have caught the vision. And the day is not distant when travellers, teachers, authors, missionaries, engineers, and statesmen, as well as culture seekers, will enrich their imagination and increase their efficiency by an acquaintance with the language of Cervantes.

TO STUDENTS

This little volume contains the elements of "practical Spanish" but does not aspire to be a complete grammar of the Spanish Language. Hence it will be found that in the following pages no mention is made of some of the questions which are discussed in large works, and that other questions touched upon are not probed to the bottom, as it is intended to meet only the requirements of the students of to-day. When we reflect that out of every hundred students who take up the study of the Spanish Language not more than one will have time to read a big book, it seems unjust to the remaining ninety-nine to thrust upon them the exhaustive study of books which furnish such superabundant information that the readers can not see the birds for the feathers.

The matter contained in these pages consists of practical rules which can be easily understood and will guide the student step by step from the very beginning. There is reason to hope that students who take up this fascinating study will derive great benefit from the habit of thinking for themselves and from comparing their work with the model sentences.

No attempt has been made to arrange the matter in the form of "Lessons" as each day of the week into which the book is divided usually completes the treatment of some important and distinct branch of the subject.

I wish to acknowledge gratefully the assistance of several friends who have made suggestions which have improved in many respects the original "Spanish in a Week." I am thankful also for the kind attention and patronage which schools, students, and commercial houses have given to my book.

In order to provide practice in reading and translating and also to answer the many questions about Spanish speaking countries, I have introduced a description of each of the countries which use the sonorous and rich language of Castile.

Teodoro S. Romero.

LUNES=Monday
(loo-nes)

The Spanish language is pronounced as it is written.

ALFABETO ESPAÑOL=Spanish Alphabet
(alfah-beh-toe) (es-pan-yole)

A. (ah)	**G.** (hay)	**M.** (ay-may)	**S.** (es-say)
B. (bay)	**H.** (ah-tchay)	**N.** (ay-nay)	**T.** (tay)
C. (thay)	**I.** (ee)	**Ñ.** (ay-nyay)	**U.** (oo)
Ch. (thay ah-tchay)	**J.** (ho-ta)	**O.** (oh)	**V.** (vay)
D. (day)	**K.** (kah)	**P.** (pay)	**X.** (ay-kiss)
E. (ay)	**L.** (ay-lay)	**Q.** (koo)	**Y.** (e griega)
F. (ef-fay)	**Ll.** (ayl-lyay)	**R.** (er-ray)	**Z.** (thay-dah)

EL ARTÍCULO=The article
(ayl) (ar-tee-coo-lo)

The different forms of the article are

Singular		Plural		
el (ayl) (masculine)	=the	**los** (los) (masculine)	=the	**lo** (lo) (neuter)=the
la (lah) (feminine)		**las** (lahs) (feminine)		

The article is placed before the noun as:

el hombre=The man
(ayl) (om-bray)

el niño=The boy
(ayl) (ni'-nyo)

la mujer=The woman
(lah) (moo-her)

la niña=The girl
(lah) (nin-nyah)

el león=The lion
(ayl) (lay-on)

el pájaro=The bird
(ayl) (pah-har-o)

la paloma=The pigeon
(lah) (pah-lo-mah)

la ballena=The whale
(lah) (bal-lyen-ah)

los libros=the books
(los) (lee-bros)

los lapiceros=the pencils
(los) (lah-pith-er-os)

las plumas=the feathers, pens
(lahs) (ploo-mahs)

las mesas=the tables
(lahs) (mes-sahs)

los elefantes=the elephants
(los) (ay-lay-fan-tays)

los caballos=the horses
(los) (cah-bal-lyos)

las abejas=the bees
(lahs) (ah-bay-has)

las golondrinas=the swallows
(lahs) (go-lon-dree-nahs)

EL NOMBRE=the noun
(ayl) (nom-bray)

Nouns, as in English, serve to designate persons, animals or things.

Pedro=Peter
(pay-droe)

Santiago=James
(san-tee-ah-go)

María=Mary
(mar-ee-ah)

Marta=Martha
(mar-tha)

España=Spain
(es-pan'-yah)

América=America
(ah-mer-ee-cah)

Ebro=Ebro (river)
(ay-bro)

Támesis=Thames
(tah'-may-sees)

árbol=tree
(ar'-bol)

piedra=stone
(pe-ay'-drah)

hoja=leaf
(o-hah)

perla=pearl
(per'-lah)

EL GÉNERO DE LOS SUBSTANTIVOS=The gender of substantives
(ayl) (hay-ner-o) (de) (los) (soobs-tan-tee-vos)

The Spanish language has three genders; masculine, feminine, and neuter. The gender of substantives is indicated by their meaning or termination.

The names of males and their occupations, rivers, seas, winds, and nouns ending in the vowels **e. i. o. u.** or in the consonants **j. l. r. s. t.** and **z.** are masculine.

EJEMPLOS=Examples
(ay-hem-plos)

el hombre=the man
(ayl) (om-bray)

el muchacho=the boy
(ayl) (moo-tchah-tcho)

el médico=the physician
(ayl) (may-dee-co)

el ingeniero=the engineer
(ayl) (in-hen-e-er-o)

el abogado=the lawyer
(ayl) (ah-bo-gah-doe)

el herrero=the black-smith
(ayl) (er-rer-o)

el carpintero=the carpenter
(ayl) (car-pin-ter-o)

el labrador=the farmer
(ayl) (lah-brah-dore)

el perro=the dog
(ayl) (per-ro)

el gato=the cat
(ayl) (gah-toe)

el pez=the fish
(ayl) (peth)

el búfalo=the buffalo
(ayl) (boo'-fal-oe)

el faisán=the pheasant
(ayl) (fah-ee-san)

el castillo=the castle
(ayl) (cas-teel-lyo)

el cañón=the cannon
(ayl) (can-yon')

el mundo=the world
(ayl) (moon-doe)

el continente=the continent
(ayl) (con-tee-nen-tay)

el Misisipí=the Mississippi
(ayl) (mee-see-see-pee)

el Tajo=the Tagus
(ayl) (tah-ho)

el Rin=the Rhine
(ayl) (rin)

el Amazonas=the Amazon
(ayl) (ah-mah-tho-nas)
(river)

el Nilo=the Nile
(ayl) (nee-loe)

el Atlántico=the Atlantic
(ayl) (ah-tlan-tee-co)

el Pacífico=the Pacific
(ayl) (path-ee-feeco)

el Mediterráneo=the Medi-
(ayl) (may-dee-ter-rah-nayo)
terranean

el mar Caribe=the Carribean
(ayl) (mar) (car-ee-bay)
sea

el norte=the north
(ayl) (nor-tay)

el sur=the south
(ayl) (soor)

el este=the east
(ayl) (es-tay)

el oeste=the west
(ayl) (o-estay)

The names of females and their occupations, countries, islands, the names of arts and sciences and words ending in the vowel **a** are feminine. There are, however, some exceptions to this general rule.

la niña=the girl
(lah) (nin-nyah)

la reina=the queen
(lah) (ray-ee-nah)

Inglaterra=England
(in-glah-ter rah)

Alemania=Germany
(ah-leh-man-ee-ah)

Rusia=Russia
(roos-se-ah)

Francia= France
(fran-the-ah)

Colombia=Colombia
(co-lom-bee-ah)

Argentina=Argentine
(ar-hen-tee-nah)

las islas Canarias=the Cana-
(lahs) (is-lahs) (can-ar-ee-as)
ry islands

las islas Filipinas=the Philip-
(lahs) (is-lahs) (fee-lee-pee-nas)
pine islands

la isla de Cuba=the island of
(lah) (is-lah) (day) (coo-bah)
Cuba

la isla Manhattan=Manhat-
(lah) (is-lah) (man-hat-tan)
tan island

la pintura=painting
(lah) (pin-toor-ah)

la escultura=sculpture
(lah) (es-cool-toor-ah)

la música=music
(lah) (moo-se-cah)

la poesía=poetry
(lah) (po-es-see-ah)

la arquitectura=architecture
(lah) (ar-ke-tec-toor-ah)
tecture

la física=physics
(lah) (fee-see-cah)

la química=chemistry
(lah) (kee-mee-cah)

la medicina=medicine
(lah) (may-dith-ee-nah)

la geometría=geometry
(lah) (hay-o-may-tree-ah)

la mesa=the table
(lah) (mes-sah)

la silla=the chair
(lah) (seel-lyah)

la ventana=the window
(lah) (ven-tah-nah)

la puerta=the door
(lah) (poo-er-tah)

la chimenea=the chimney
(lah) (chee-men-ay-ah)

Masculine nouns ending in **o** are converted into the feminine form by changing the final letter into **a** as:

esposo=husband
(es-pos-soe)

esposa=wife
(es-pos-sah)

hermano=brother
(er-man-oh)

hermana=sister
(er-man-ah)

hijo=son
(ee-hoh)

hija=daughter
(ee-hah)

primo=cousin
(pree-mo)

prima=female cousin
(pree-mah)

tío=uncle
(tee-o)

tía=aunt
(tee-ah)

The neuter gender is used only to describe abstract qualities. It is formed by adding the neuter article "lo" to an adjective as:

lo bueno=the good
(lo) (boo-en-o)

lo imposible=the impossible
(lo) (im-pos-see-blay)

lo malo=the bad
(lo) (mah-lo)

lo pequeño=the small
(lo) (pay-ken-nyo)

lo grande=the great
(lo) (gran-day)

lo sublime=the sublime
(lo) (soo-blee-may)

ORTOGRAFÍA=Orthography
(or-toh-grah-fee-ah)

Spanish orthography is absolutely phonetic. Every letter is sounded except **h**. The vowels have but one sound which is much more prolonged and sonorous than in English. The consonants are softer than in English.

EL ADJETIVO=the Adjective
(ayl) (ad-heh-tee-vo)

Words used to limit or modify the meaning of nouns are called adjectives. They are generally placed after the nouns and agree with them in gender and number as:

el niño listo=the clever boy
(ayl) (nin-nyo) (lees-toe)

la niña aplicada=the studious girl
(lah) (nin-nyah) (ah-ple-cah-dah)

el hombre alto=the tall man
(ayl) (om-bray) (al-toe)

la mujer elegante=the stylish woman
(lah) (moo-her) (ay-lay-gan-tay)

la flor hermosa=the beautiful flower
(lah) (flore) (er-mo-sah)

el árbol histórico=the historical tree
(ayl) (ar-bol) (is-tor-e-co)

la rama grande=the large branch
(lah) (rah-mah) (gran-day)

la casa espaciosa=the spacious house
(lah) (cas-sah) (es-path-e-os-ah)

la roca dura=the solid rock
(lah) (ro-cah) (door-ah)

la ciudad grande=the large city
(lah) (thieh-oo-dath) (gran-day)

el pueblo pequeño=the little town
(ayl) (poo-ay-blo) (pay-keen-nyo)

la montaña alta=the high mountain
(lah) (mon-tan-nyah) (al-tah)

EL ARTÍCULO INDEFINIDO=The Indefinite Article.
(ayl) (ar-tee-coo-loh) (een-day-fee-nee-doh)

The indefinite English article "an" (shortened to "a" before consonant sounds) is a weakened form of the numeral adjective "one"; in Spanish this indefinite article agrees in gender and number with the noun that it precedes, and it is represented by **"un"** (masculine) and **"una"** (feminine). The Spanish plural forms **"unos"** (masculine) and **"unas"** (feminine) may correspond with the English words "some" or "a few."
(oon) (oo-nah) (oo-nos) (oo-nas)

EJEMPLOS = Examples
(ay-haym-plos)

un libro = a book; **un cuaderno** = a copy-book; **una mesa** = a table; **una pluma-fuente** = a fountain-pen; **una silla** = a chair;
(oon) (lee-broh) (oon) (koo-ah-der-noh) (oo-nah) (may-sah) (oo-nah) (ploo-mah-foo-ayn-tay) (oo-nah) (seel-lyah)

una ventana = a window; **unos soldados** = some soldiers;
(oo-nah) (vayn-tah-nah) (oo-nos) (sol-dah-dos)

unos cañones = some canons; **unas trincheras** = some trenches;
(oo-nos) (can-yoh-nays) (oo-nas) (treen-chay-ras)

unas enfermeras = some nurses; **unas naranjas** = some oranges.
(oo-nas) (ayn-fayr-may-ras) (oo-nas) (nah-ran-has)

NÚMERO = Number
(noo'-mer-o)

When a word names or tells of a single person or thing it is singular; when it tells of more than one it is plural.

(Singular)	(Plural)
la fuente = the fountain (lah) (foo-en-tay)	**las flores** = the flowers (lahs) (flo-res)
la mata = the small bush (lah) (mah-tah)	**las frutas** = the fruits (lahs) (froo-tas)
el manantial = the spring water (ayl) (mah-nan-te-al)	**los vasos** = the glasses (los) (vah-sos)
la choza = the hut (lah) (tchoth-ah)	**las uvas** = the grapes (lahs) (oo-vas)
el hilo = the thread (ayl) (ee-lo)	**los pollos** = the chickens (los) (pol-lyos)
el plano = the plan (ayl) (plah-no)	**las cabras** = the goats (lahs) (cah-bras)
el mapa = the map (ayl) (mah-pah)	**las cartas** = the letters (lahs) (car-tas)

The ordinary method of forming a plural in Spanish is that of adding **s** or **es** to the singular as:

(Singular)	(Plural)
la llave = the key (lah) (l-lyah-vay)	**las llaves** = the keys (lahs) (l-lyah-ves)
la montaña = the mountain (lah) (mon-tan-nyah)	**las montañas** = the mountains (lahs) (mon-tan-nyas)

(Singular)	(Plural)
la rana=the frog (lah) (rah-nah)	**las ranas**=the frogs (lahs) (rah-nas)
el soldado=the soldier (ayl) (sol-dah-doh)	**los soldados**=the soldiers (los) (sol-dah-dos)
el pollo=the chicken (ayl) (pol-lyo)	**los pollos**=the chickens (los) (pol-lyos)
el cordero=the lamb (ayl) (cor-der-o)	**los corderos**=the lambs (los) (cor-der-os)
el melón=the melon (ayl) (may-lon)	**los melones**=the melons (los) (may-lon-es)
el corazón=the heart (ayl) (cor-ah-thon)	**los corazones**=the hearts (los) (cor-ah-thon-nes)
la lección=the lesson (lah) (lec-theeh-on)	**las lecciones**=the lessons (lahs) (lec-thee-on-es)
la flor=the flower (lah) (flor)	**las flores**=the flowers (lahs) (flor-es)

EL PRONOMBRE=The pronoun
(ayl) (plo-nom-bray)

Words used instead of nouns are called pronouns. There are different forms.

PRONOMBRES POSESIVOS=Possessive pronouns
(pro-nom-bres) (pos-se-see-vos)

mi (mee) **mío** (me-oh) **mía** (me-ah)	my	**su** (soo) **suyo** (soo-jo) **suya** (soo-jah)	your	**nuestro**=our;	**sus** (soos) **suyos** (soo-j-os) **suyas** (soo-jahs)	theirs
				(noo-es-tro)		

mi madre=my mother
(mee) (mah-dray)

mi jardín=my garden
(mee) (har-deen)

mi oficina=my office
(mee) (o-feeth-ee-nah)

su pipa=your pipe
(soo) (pee-pah)

su pelo=your hair
(soo) (pay-lo)

su pelota=your ball
(soo) (pay-lo-tah)

sus hermanos=their brothers
(soos) (er-mah-nos)

sus juguetes=their toys
(soos) (hoo-gay-tes)

sus ejercicios=their exercises
(soos) (ay-her-thee-thee-os)

sus pies=their feet
(soos) (pee-es)

sus oídos=their ears
(soos) (o-ee-dos)

sus armas=their arms
(soos) (ar-mas)

el **mío**=mine (mas.) (ayl) (mee-o)	la **suya**=hers (lah) (soo-jah)
la **mía**=mine (fem.) (lah) (mee-ah)	los **suyos**=theirs (los) (soo-jos)
el **suyo**=yours (ayl) (soo-jo)	las **suyas**=theirs (las) (sou-jahs)

The possessive pronouns, **mi**, **su**, **nuestro**, and **sus** are (mee) (soo) (noo-es-tro) (soos)
employed before nouns, **mío**, **mía** **suyo**, **suya**, **suyos**, and (mee-oh) (mee-ha) (soo-joh) (soo-jah) (soo-jos)
suyas, are employed after nouns or instead of nouns. (soo-jas)

Su and **suyo** may be replaced or strengthened by **de él**, (soo) (soo-jo) (day) (ell)
de ella, **de usted**, because **su** does not indicate clearly the posses- (day) (ayl-lya) (day) (oostay-th)
sor and means his, her, its, their, and your.

The student will compose examples for practice using those already given as models.

PRONOMBRES PERSONALES=Personal pronouns (pro-nom-bres) (payr-soh-nah-les)

The personal pronouns are:

	Singular		Plural
First person	**yo**=I; (yoh)	First person	**nosotros**=we. (noh-soh-tros)
Second "	**tú**=thou; (too)	Second "	**vosotros**=you, ye. (voh-soh-tros)
Third "	**usted**=you; (oos-tay-th)	Third "	**ustedes**=you. (oos-tay-des)
	él=he; (ell)		**ellos**=they (masc.) (ayl-lyos)
	ella=she; (ayl-lya)		**ellas**=they (fem.) (ayl-lyas)

The personal pronoun of the second person singular **tú** and the pronoun of the second person plural **vosotros** are used in Spanish in the familiar style and also, as in English, in poetic or sacred writings.

We replace **tú** by **usted** and **vosotros** by **ustedes** which require the verb in third person singular and third person plural respectively, in the exercises of this book.

MARTES=Tuesday
(mahr-tes)

SALUDOS=Salutations
(sah-loo-dos)

Buenos días=good morning
(booay-nohs) (dee-ahs)

Buenas tardes=good afternoon
(booay-nahs) (tahr-days)

Buenas noches=good evening (good night)
(booay-nahs) (noh-tchays)

Como está Usted?=how do you do?
(coh-moh) (es-tah) (oos-tayth)

Muy bien gracias y Usted como está?=very well, thank you; and how are you?
(moo-ee) (bee-ayn) (grah-the-ahs) (e) (oos-tayth) (coh-moh) (es-tah)

Perfectamente=very well
(per-fec-tah-men-tay)

DESPEDIDAS=Parting salutations
(des-pay-dee-dahs)

Hasta la vista=until we meet again
(as-tah) (lah) (vees-tah)

Buen viaje=may you have a pleasant voyage
(boo-en) (ve-ahhay)

Que lo pase bien, adiós=may prosperity attend you, good bye
(kay) (lo) (pah-say) (bee-ayn) (ah-dee-ohs)

Buena suerte=good luck
(boo-ay-nah) (soo-er-tay)

Adiós=good bye.
(ah-dee-ohs)

NÚMEROS CARDINALES=Cardinal numbers
(noo-merohs) (car-de-nal-ays)

0.	**cero** (the-ro)	5.	**cinco** (theen-coh)	10.	**diez** (dee-eth)
1.	**uno** (oo-noh)	6.	**seis** (say-ees)	11.	**once** (ohn-thay)
2.	**dos** (dohs)	7.	**siete** (see-ay-tay)	12.	**doce** (doh-thay)
3.	**tres** (trays)	8.	**ocho** (oh-tchoh)	13.	**trece** (tray-thay)
4.	**cuatro** (koo-ah-tro)	9.	**nueve** (noo-ay-way)	14.	**catorce** (ca-tohr-thay)

15.	**quince** (keen-thay)	22.	**veinte y dos** (vay-een-tay) (e) (dohs)	50.	**cincuenta** (theen-coo-ayn-tah)
16.	**diez y seis** (dee-eth) (e) (sayees)	23.	**veinte y tres** (vay-een-tay) (e) (trays	60.	**sesenta** (say-sayn-tah)
17.	**diez y siete** (dee-eth) (e) (see-ate)	30.	**treinta** (tray-een-tah)	70.	**setenta** (say-tayn-tah)
18.	**diez y ocho** (dee-eth) (e) (oh-tchoh)	31.	**treinta y uno** (tray-een-tah) (e) (oo-noh)	80.	**ochenta** (o-tchayn-tah)
19.	**diez y nueve** (dee-eth) (e) (noo-ay-vay)	32.	**treinta y dos** (tray-een-tah) (e) (dohs)	90.	**noventa** (not-vayn-tah)
20.	**veinte** (vay-een-tay)	33.	**treinta y tres** (tray-een-tah) (e) (trays)	100.	**ciento** (thee-ayn-toh)
21.	**veinte y uno** (vay-een-tay) (e) (oo-noh)	40.	**cuarenta** (coo-ah-rayn-tah)	200.	**dos cientos** (dohs-thee-ayn-tohs)

500. **quinientos** (quee-nee-ayn-tohs) 1.000. **mil** (meel)

1.000.000. **millón** (meel-lyon)

VERBOS=Verbs
(ver-bos)

The verb is the most important word in the sentence.

Spanish verbs (unlike the English) have inflections. The terminations indicate the tense, number, and person. All Spanish verbs are divided into three conjugations in accordance with the terminations of the infinitive mood. The terminations of the infinitive of the first, second, and third conjugations are respectively **ar, er, ir.** For example **us-ar**=to use, to wear; **aprend-er**=to learn; **part-ir**=to depart.
(oo-sar) (ah-pren-der) (par-tir)

VERBOS REGULARES=Regular verbs
(ver-bos) (ray-goo-la-res)

The root of the regular verbs does not change. In the first conjugation, for the present, past and future tenses the termination of

the first person singular, present is **o**; past **é**; future **aré**
" third " " " **a**; " **ó**; " **ará**
" first " plural, " **amos**;" **amos**;" **aremos**
" third " " " **an**; " **aron**; " **arán**

For example:

am-ar=to love (infinitive mood)
(ah-mar)

am-ando=loving (present participle)
(ah-man-do)

am-ado=loved (past participle)
(ah-mah-do)

PRESENTE=Present (indicative mood)
(pray-sayn-tay)

Singular

Yo amo=I love
(yoh) (ah-moh)

Usted (oos-tay-th) **él** (ell) **ella** (ayl-lya)	**am-a=** (ahmah)	you he she	love loves

Plural

nosotros am-amos= we love
(noh-soh-tros) (ah-mah-mos)

ustedes (oos-tay-des) **ellos** (ayl-lyos) **ellas** (ayl-lyas)	**am-an=** (ah-mahn)	you they they	love

PASADO DEFINIDO=Past definite
(pah-sah-doh) (day-fin-e-do

Singular

Yo am-é=I loved
(yo) (ah-may)

usted (oos-tay-th) **él** (ell) **ella** (ayl-lya)	**am-ó=** (ah-mo)	you he she	loved

Plural

nosotros am-amos=we loved
(noh-soh-tros) (ah-mah-mos)

ustedes (oos-tay-des)	**am-aron**= (ah-mah-ron)	you	loved
ellos (ayl-lyos)		they	
ellas (ayl-lyas)		they	

FUTURO=Future
(foo-too-roh)

Singular

Yo am-aré=I shall or will love
(yoh) (ah-mah-ray')

usted (oos-tay-th)	**am-ará**= (ah-mah-ra)	you	Shall or will love
él (ell)		he	
ella (ayl-lya)		she	

Plural

nosotros am-aremos=we shall or will love
(noh-soh-tros) (ah-mah-ray'mos)

ustedes (oos-tay-des)	**am-arán**= (ah-mah-rahn)	you	Shall or will love
ellos (ayl-lyos)		they	
ellas (ayl-lyas)		they	

This will serve as a model for the present, past, and future tenses of all the regular verbs of the first conjugation.

PARTE PRÁCTICA=Practical part
(par-tay) (prac-te-cah)

Habl-ar=to speak, to talk, **habl-ando**=speaking.
(ah-blahar) (ah-blahn-do)

habl-ado=spoken.
(ah-blah-do)

PRESENTE=Present
(pray-sayn-tay)

Yo habl-o español=I speak Spanish
(yo) (ah-bloh) (ays-pah-nyol)

Usted habl-a inglés=you speak English
(oos-tayth) (ah-blah) (ing-glays)

él habl-a ruso=he speaks Russian.
(ell) (ah-blah) (roos'-so)

ella habl-a alemán=she speaks German
(ayl-lya) (ah-blah) (ay-lah-man)

nosotros habl-amos muy poco el francés=we speak very little
(noh-soh-tros) (ah-blah-mos) (moo-e') (poko) (el) (frahn-thays)
French.

ustedes habl-an muchas lenguas=you speak many languages.
(oos-tay-des) (ah-blahn) (moo-tchas) (len-goo-ahs)

ellos habl-an solo italiano=they speak only Italian.
(ayl-lyos) (ah-blahn) (soh-lo) (ee-tah-lee-ah-noh)

ellas habl-an diferentes idiomas=they (fem.) speak different
(ayl-lays) (ah-blahn) (de-feren-tays) (ee-de-o-mahs)
languages.

In the interrogative form of a sentence in Spanish the verb is placed before the subject.

Habl-a usted inglés?=Do you speak English?
(ah-blah) (oos-tayth) (ing-glays)

si señor; yo habl-o inglés=yes, I speak English.
(see) (say-nyor) (yoh) (ah-bloh) (ing-glays)

Habl-a él español?=Does he speak Spanish?
(ah-blah) (ell) (ays-pah-nyol)

no señor; él no habl-a español=no! he does not speak Spanish
(no) (say-nyor) (ell) (no) (ah-blah) (ays-pah-nyol)

Que idioma habla ella?=What language does she speak?
(kay) (ee-dee-oh-mah) (ah-blah) (ayl-lyah)

ella habla portugués=she speaks Portuguese.
(ayl-lya) (ah-blah) (por-too-ges)

Que idioma hablamos nosotros en los Estados Unidos?=What
(kay) (ee-dee-oh-mah) (ah-blah-mos) (noh-soh-tros) (en) (los) (es-tah-does) (oo-nee-dos)
language do we speak in the United States?

Dese-ar=to wish
(day-sayahr)

Dese-ando=wishing (day-say-ahndo)

Dese-ado=wished (day-say-ah-do)

This verb is usually followed by a dependent verb. The dependent verb must be in the infinitive mood.

PASADO DEFINIDO=Past definite
(pah-sah-doh) (day-finee-do)

yo dese-é estudiar historia=I wished, (did wish) to study
(yoh) (day-say-ayh) (es-too-dee-ahr) (is-tor-ee-ah)
history.

usted dese-ó viajar=you wished (did wish) to travel.
(oos-tayth) (day-say-oh) (vee-ah-hahr)

él dese-ó exportar sus productos=he wished to export his
(ell) (day-say-oh) (ex-por-tar) (soos) (proh-dooc-tos)
products.

ella dese-ó ser feliz=she wished to be happy.
(ayl-lay) (day-say-oh) (ser) (fay-lith)

nosotros dese-amos ir á Méjico=we wished to go to Mexico.
(noh-soh-tros) (day-say-ah-mos) (ir) (ah) (may-he-coe)

ustedes dese-aron tener dinero=you wished to have money.
(oos-tay-des) (day-say-ah-ron) (tay-ner) (dee-ner-oh)

ellos dese-aron vender géneros=they wished to sell goods.
(ayl-lyos) (day-say-ah-ron) (ven-der) (hay-ner-ohs)

ellas dese-aron tener perlas y flores=they wished to have
(ayl-lyas) (day-say-ah-ron) (tay-ner) (per-lahs) (ee) (flores)
pearls and flowers.

The adverbs **donde**=where, **cuando**=when, **como**=how
(don'-day) (coo-an-do) (como)
(in what manner) are always placed before the verb.

Compr-ar=to buy, to purchase
(com-prar)

Compr-ando=buying, **Compr-ado**=bought.
(com-prahn-do) (com-prah-do)

FORMA INTERROGATIVA=Interrogative form
(for-mah) (in-ter-ro-gah-tee-vah)

FUTURO=Future
(foo-too-ro)

donde compr-ará usted algodón?=where will (or shall) you
(don-day) (com-prar-ah) (oos-tayth) (al-go-don)
buy cotton?

yo compr-aré algodón en Alabama=I shall buy cotton in
(yoh) (com-pra-ray) (al-go-don) (en) (a-la-ba-ma)
Alabama.

donde compr-ará su señora los sombreros?=where will your
(don-day) (com-pra-rah) (soo) (say-myo-rah) (los) (som-bre-ros)
wife buy her hats?

Cuando compr-ará ella sus géneros?=When will she buy her goods?
(coo-an-do) (com-pra-rah) (ayl-lya) (soos) (hay-ner-ohs)

Como compr-ará él, al detalle ó al por mayor?=How will he buy, at retail or wholesale?
(co-mo) (com-pra-rah) (ell) (ahl) (day-tal-lyay) (o) (ahl) (por) (mah-jor)

The following are the most important verbs of the first conjugation. The student will employ them in composing sentences for practice, using as models the sentences already given under the head of Present, Past, and Future tenses.

am-ar=to love, (ah-mar) **habl-ar**=to speak, (ah-blahr) **dese-ar**=to wish, (day-say-ahr)

compr-ar=to buy. (com-pr-ar)

Abrazar=to embrace
(ab-brath-ar)

Abreviar=to abridge
(ah-bray-vee-ahr)

Acabar=to finish
(acah-bar)

Acariciar=to caress
(ah-care-thee-ar)

Aceptar=to accept
(ah-thep-tar)

Acompañar=to accompany
(ah-com-pan-nyar)

Activar=to hasten
(ac-tee-var)

Ablandar=to soften
(ah-blan-dar)

Abrasar=to burn
(ah-bras-sar)

Abrigar=to shelter
(ah-bree-gar)

Accionar=to gesticulate
(ac-thee-o-nar)

Acechar=to waylay
(ah-theh-tchar)

Aclarar=to clarify
(ah-clar-ar)

Acortar=to shorten
(ah-cor-tar)

Acreditar=to credit
(ah-creh-de-tar)

Adelantar=to advance
(ah-deh-lan-tar)

Admirar=to admire
(ad-me-rar)

Afilar=to sharpen
(ah-fe-lar)

Atar=to tie
(ah-tar)

Bajar=to descend
(bah-har)

Bañar=to bathe
(ban-yar)

Besar=to kiss
(bes-sar)

Buscar=to seek
(boos-car)

Calmar=to calm
(cal-mar)

Callar=to silence
(cal-lyar)

Cambiar=to exchange
(cam-be-ar)

Caminar=to walk
(cam-e-nar)

Cazar=to hunt
(cath-ar)

Cortar=to cut
(cor-tar)

Declarar=to declare
(day-clar-ar)

Dedicar=to dedicate
(day-de-car)

Dejar=to leave
(day-har)

Desnudar=to undress
(des-noo-dar)

Desocupar=to evacuate
(de-so-coo-par)

Echar=to throw
(ay-tchar)

Emplear=to employ
(em-play-ar)

Empujar=to push
(em-poo-har)

Escuchar=to listen
(es-coo-tchar)

Extrañar=to wonder
(eks-tran-yar)

Faltar=to fail
(fal-tar)

Fechar=to date
(faytchar)

Formar=to form
(for-mar)

Fundar=to establish
(foon-dar)

Ganar=to gain
(gah-nar)

Girar=to turn, to draw
(hi-rar)

Gozar=to enjoy
(goth-ar)

Habitar=to inhabit
(ah-be-tar)

Hallar=to find
(al-lyar)

Ignorar=to ignore
(ig-nor-ar)

Importar=to import
(im-por-tar)

Justificar=to justify
(hoos-te-fe-car)

Levantar=to raise
(lay-van-tar)

Llegar=to arrive
(l-lya-gar)

Mandar=to send
(man-dar)

Notificar=to notify
(no-te-fe-car)

Ocupar=to occupy
(o-coo-par)

Pescar=to fish
(pes-car)

Pintar=to paint
(pin-tar)

Trabajar=to work
(trah-bah-har)

Viajar=to travel
(vee-ah-har)

ACENTO=Accent
(ah-then-toh)

The accent or stress of voice falls on the syllable which has the acute (written) accent. When a word, which has no acute accent, has for its final letter a consonant, except **n** or **s**, the stress of voice falls on the ultima or last syllable. In words which have for their final letter a vowel, or either of the consonants **n** or **s** the stress of voice falls on the penultima or syllable before the last.

The Punctuation of the Spanish Language corresponds with the English punctuation.

LA PREPOSICIÓN=The Preposition.
(lah) (pray-poh-seeth-e-on)

A Preposition is a word placed before a noun, pronoun or verb to show its relation to some other word in a sentence.

The following are the prepositions in common use: **á**, (ah) to, at; **ante**, (an-tay) before; **con**, (con) with; **contra**, (con-trah) against; **de**, (day) of; **desde**, (des-day) from, since; **en**, (en) in, on, by; **entre**, (en-tray) between; **hacia**, (ath-e-ah) toward; **hasta**, (as-tah) until; **para**, (pah-rah) for, to, in order to; **por**, (por) by; **según**, (say-goon) according to; **sin**, (seen) without; **sobre**, (soh-bray) on.

EJEMPLOS=Examples
(ay-hem-ples)

yo mando flores á mi madre=I send flowers to my mother.
(yo) (man-doh) (floh-res) (ah) (mee) (mah-dray)

á quien manda Vd. dinero por cable?=to whom do you send money by cable?
(ah) (kee-en) (man-dah) (oos-tayth) (dee-nay-roh) (por) (kah-blay)

yo mando dinero por cable á mi corresponsal en Valencia=I send money by cable to my correspondent in Valencia
(yo) (man-doh) (dee-nay-roh) (por) (kah-blay) (ah) (mee) (coh-res-pon-sal) (en) (Vah-lay-n-thee-ah)

con quien mandará Vd. esos documentos?=with whom will you send these documents?
(con) ((kee-en) (man-dah-rah) (oos-tayth) (ay-sos) (doh-koo-men-tos)

yo mandaré los documentos por correo=I shall send the documents by mail
(yo) (man-dah-ray) (los) (doh-koo-men-tos) (por) (coh-rray-oh)

como mandará Vd. este giro?=how will you send this draft?
(com-moh) (man-dah-rah) (oos-tay-th) (es-tay) (hee-roh)

yo mandaré este giro por cable=I shall send this draft by cable
(yoh) (man-dah-ray) (es-tay) (hee-roh) (por) (kah-blay)

mandará Vd. á su agente á comprar los géneros hoy?=will you send your agent to buy the goods to-day?
(man-dah-rah) (oos-tayth) (ah) (soo) (ah-hen-tay) (ah) (com-prar) (los) (hay-nay-ros) (oh-ee)

sí señor; yo mandaré á mi agente á comprar los géneros
(see) (say-nyor) (yoh) (man-dah-ray) (ah) (mee) (ah-hen-tay) (ah) (com-prar) (los) (hay-nay-ros)

inmediatamente=yes; I shall send my agent to buy the
(in-may-de-ah-tah-men-tay)

goods immediately

qué enseña el maestro á sus discípulos=what does the in-
(kay) (ayn-say-nyah) (ayl) (mah-ays-troh) (ah) (soos) (dees-thee-poo-los)

structor teach his pupils.

el maestro enseña á sus discípulos á leer, á escribir, y á hablar
(ayl) mah-es-troh) (en-say-n-yah) (ah) (soos) (dis-thee-poo-los) (ah) (lay-er-) (ah) (es-cree-bir) (e) ah)

español=the instructor teaches his pupils to read, write,
(ah-blar) (es-pahn-yol)

and speak Spanish

yo deseo ir á España en un vapor grande y rápido=I want
(yoh) (day-say-oh) (eer) (ah) (es-pahn-yah) (en) (oon) (vah-por) (gran-day) (e) (rah-pe-doh)

to go to Spain on a big and fast steamer

desea Vd. ir á California en tren?=do you wish to go to
(day-say-ah) (oos-tayth) (eer) (ah) (cah-le-for-nee-ah) (en) (tren)

California by rail?

sí, yo lo deseo=yes, I do
(see) (yoh) (loh) (day-say-oh)

desea Vd. ir al teatro hoy?=do you wish to go to the theatre
(day-say-ah) (oos-tayth) (eer) (al) (tay-ah-troh) (oh-ee)

to-day?

sí señor; yo deseo ir al teatro en mi nuevo automóvil=yes; I
(see) (say-nyor) (yoh) (day-say-oh) (eer) (al) (tay-ah-troh) (en) (mee) (noo-ay-voh) (ah-oo-toh-moh-vil)

should like to go to the theatre in my new automobile

á qué hora acaba Vd. su trabajo en la oficina?=at what time
(ah) (kay) (oh-rah) (ah-cah-bah) (oos-tayth) (soo) (trah-bah-hoh) (en) (lah) (oh-fee-thee-nah)

do you finish your work in the office?

yo acabo mi trabajo en la oficina á las cinco de la tarde=I
(yoh) (ah-cah-boh) (mee) (trah-bah-hoh) (en) (lah) (oh-fee-thee-nah) (ah) (las) (theen-coh) (day) (lah) tar-day)

finish my work in the office at five o'clock in the after-
noon

cuando acabará Vd. ese trabajo?=when will you finish that
(koo-an-doh) (ah-cah-bah-rah) (oos-tayth) (ay-say) (trah-bah-hoh)

work?

yo acabaré el trabajo en dos horas=I shall finish the work
(yoh) (ah-kah-bah-ray) (ayl) (trah-bah-hoh) (en) (dos) (oh-ras)

in two hours.

MIÉRCOLES=Wednesday
(mee-ayr-coh-less)

DIVISIÓN DEL TIEMPO=Division of time
(dee-vis-see-on) (del) (tee-aym-poh)

segundo=second
(say-goon-doh)

minuto=minute
(mee-noo-to)

hora=hour
(or-ah)

mañana morning
(man-yah-nah)

tarde=afternoon
(tar-day)

noche=night
(no-tchay)

día=day
(dee-ah)

semana=week
(say-mah-nah)

mes=month
(mes)

estación=season
(es-tah-thee-on)

año=year
(an-nyo)

generación=generation
(he-nay-rah-thee-on)

siglo=century
(see-glo)

época=epoch
(ay-po-cah)

MESES=Months
(may-says)

Enero=January
(ay-nay-roh)

Febrero=February
(fay-bray-ro)

Marzo=March
(mar-thoh)

Abril=April
(a-breel)

Mayo=May
(mah-joh)

Junio=June
(hoo-nee-o)

Julio=July
(hoo-lee-oh)

Agosto=August
(ah-gohs-toh)

Septiembre=September
(sep-tee-em-bray)

Octubre=October
(oc-too-bray)

Noviembre=November
(no-vee-em-bray)

Diciembre=December
(dee-thee-em-bray)

ESTACIONES=Seasons
(es-tah-the-o-nes)

Primavera=spring
(pree-mah-vay-rah)

Verano=summer
(vay-rah-noh)

Otoño=autumn
(oh-ton-yoh)

Invierno=winter
(een-vee-air-noh)

EL TIEMPO=The weather
(ayl) (tee-aym-poh

buen tiempo=good weather
(boo-en) (tee-aym-poh)

mal tiempo=bad weather
(mal) (tee-aym-poh)

hace frio=it is cold
(ath-ay) (free-o)

hace calor=it is hot
(ath-ay) (ca-lor)

la lluvia=the rain
(lah) (l-yoo-ve-ah)

llover=to rain
(l-yo-ver)

la nieve=the snow
(lah) (nee-ay-vay)

nevar=to snow
(nay-var)

el granizo=the hail
(ayl) (grah-nee-tho)

granizar=to hail
(grah-nee-thar)

sol=sun
(sol)

sombra=shade
(som-brah)

el hielo=the ice
(ayl) (ee-el-o)

helar=to freeze
(ay-lar)

montaña de hielo=iceberg
(mon-tan-nyah) (day) (ee-el-o)

niebla=fog
(nee-ay-blah)

viento=wind
(vee-en-to)

tempestad=storm
(tem-pes-tath)

VERBOS REGULARES=Regular verbs
(ver-bos) (ray-goo-la-res)

Segunda conjugación=Second conjugation
(say-goon-dah) (con-hoo-gath-e-on)

The root of the verb does not change. In the second conjugation for the present, past, and future tenses the termination of

the first person singular, present is **o**; past **í**; future **eré**
" third " " " **e**; " **ió**; " **erá**
" first " plural, " **emos**; " **imos**; " **eremos**
" third " " " **en**; " **ieron**; " **erán**

For example:

aprend-er=to learn
(ah-pren-der)

aprendiendo=learning
(ah-pren-de-en-do)

aprendido=learned
(ah-pren-de-do)

PRESENTE=Present (indicative mood)
(pray-sen-tay)

Singular

Yo aprendo=I learn
(yoh) (ah-pren-doh)

usted (oos-tay-th) **él** (ell) **ella** (ayl-lya)	**aprend-e**= (ah-pren-day)	you learn he she	learns

Plural

nosotros aprend-emos=we learn
(noh-soh-tros) (ah-pren-day-mos)

ustedes (oos-tay-des) **ellos** (ayl-lyos) **ellas** (ayl-lyas)	**aprend-en**= (ah-pren-dayn)	you they they	learn

PASADO=Past
(pah-sah-doh)

Singular

Yo aprend-í=I learned
(yoh) (ah-pren-dee)

usted (oos-tay-th) **él** (ell) **ella** (ayl-lya)	**aprend-ió**= (ah-pren-de-o)	you he she	learned

Plural

nosotros aprend-imos=we learned
(noh-soh-tros) (ah-pren-dee-mos)

ustedes (oos-tay-des) **ellos** (ayl-lyos) **ellas** (ayl-lyas)	**aprend-ieron**= (ah-pren-de-ay-ron)	you they they	learned

FUTURO=Future
(foo-too-ro)

Singular

Yo aprend-eré=I shall or will learn
(yoh) (ah-pren-day-ray)

usted (oos-tay-th) **él** (ell) **ella** (ayl-lya)	**aprend-erá**= (ah-pren-day-rah)	you he she	shall or will learn

Plural

nosotros aprend-eremos=we shall or will learn
(noh-soh-tros) (ah-pren-day-ray-mos)

ustedes (oos-tay-des) **ellos** (ayl-lyos) **ellas** (ayl-lyas)	**aprend-erán**= (ahpren-day-rahn)	you they they	shall or will learn

This verb will serve as a model for the present, past, and future tenses of all the regular verbs of the second conjugation.

PARTE PRÁCTICA=Practical part
(par-tay) (prac-ti-cah)

PRESENTE=Present
(pray-sayn-tay)

Com-er=to eat, to dine; **comiendo**=eating; **comido**=eaten.
(co-mer') (co-me-ayn-do) (co-mee-do)

Yo com-o pescado=I eat fish.
(yoh) (co-mo) (pes-cah-doe)

usted com-e carne=you eat meat
(oos-tay-th) (co-may) (car-nay)

él com-e patatas=he eats potatoes
(ell) (co-may) (pah-tah-tahs)

ella com-e frutas=she eats fruit
(ayl-lya) (co-may) (froo-tahs)

nosotros com-emos aves=we eat poultry
(noh-soh-tros) (co-may-mos) (ah-ves)

ustedes com-en legumbres=you eat vegetables
(oos-tay-des) (co-mayn) (lay-goom-bres)

ellos com-en pan=they eat bread
(ayl-lyos) (co-mayn) (pahn)

ellas com-en dulces=they eat sweets—candies
(ayl-lyas) (co-mayn) (dool-thays)

FORMA COLOQUIAL=Conversational form
(for-mah) (co-lo-ke-al)

com-e usted en el hotel?=do you eat in the hotel?
(co-may) (oos-tay-th) (en) (ayl) (o-tayl)

no señor; yo com-o en mi casa=no sir, I eat at my home.
(no) (say-nyor) (yoh) (co-mo) (en) (mee) (ka-sah)

á qué hora com-e ella?=at what time does she dine?
(ah) (kay) (or-ah) (co-may) (ayl-) (lya)

ella com-e todos los dias á las 12?=she dines every day at 12
(ayl-lya) (co-may) (to-dos) (los) (dee-ahs) (ah) (lahs) (do-thay)
o'clock.

que com-e él?=what does he eat?
(kay) (co-may (el)

él com-e pollo asado=he eats roast chicken.
(ell) (com-ay) (pol-lyo) (ah-sah-doe)

com-emos nosotros la carne con la cuchara?=do we eat meat
(co-may-mos) (noh-soh-tros) (lah) (car-nay) (con) (lah) (coo-tcha-rah)
with a spoon?

no señor, nosotros comemos la carne con tenedor y cuchillo=
(no) (say-nyor) (noh-soh-tros) (co-may-mos) (lah) (car-nay) (con) (tay-nay-dor) (ee) (cuo-tcheel-lyo)
no, we eat meat with a knife and fork.

comen ellas patatas cocidas?=do they eat boiled potatoes?
(co-mayn) (ayl-lyas) (pah-tah) (co-thee-dahs)

no señor, ellas com-en patatas fritas=no, they eat fried pota-
(no) (say-nyor) (ayl-lyas) (co-mayn) (pah-tah-tahs) (free-tahs)
toes.

FUTURO=Future
(foo-too-ro)

beber=to drink, **bebiendo**=drinking, **bebido**=drunk or drank
(bay-ber) (bay-bee-en-do) (bay-bee-do)

yo beberé agua fresca=I shall (or will) drink fresh water.
(yoh) (bay-bay-ray) (ah'-goo-ah) (fres-kah)

usted bebe-rá vino=you shall (or will) drink wine.
(oos-tay-th) (bay-bay-rah) (vee-no)

él bebe-rá licores=he (shall or) will drink liquors.
(ell) (bay-bay-rah) (lee-co-res)

ella beb-erá leche caliente=she (shall or) will drink hot milk.
(ayl-lya) (bay-bay-rah) (lay-tchay) (cah-lee-en-tay)

nosotros beberemos cerveza=we shall drink beer.
(noh-soh-tros) (bay-bay-ray-mos) (ther-veth-ah)

ustedes beberán aguas minerales=you will drink mineral
(oos-taydes) (bay-bayrahn) (ah-goo-aah) (mee-ner-al-es)
waters.

ellos beb-erán en vasos grandes=they will drink from large
(ayl-lyos) (bay-bay-rahn) (en) (vah-sos) (gran'-days)
glasses

ellas beb-erán en vasos pequeños=they shall drink from small
(ayl-lyas) (bay-bayrahn) (en) (vah-sos) (pay-ken-nyos)
glasses

FORMA INTERROGATIVA=Interrogative form
(for-mah) (in-ter-ro-gah-tee-vah)

beberá usted vino de jerez?=will you drink sherry wine?
(bay-bay-rah) (oos-tay-th) (vee-no) (day) (her-eth)

beberá ella la leche hervida?=will she drink the boiled milk?
(bay-bay-rah) (ayl-lya) (la) (lay-tchay) (er-vee-dah)

beberemos nosotros la cerveza importada?=shall we drink
(bay-bay-ray-mos) (noh-soh-tros) (la) (ther-veth-ah) (im-por-tah-da)
the imported beer?

beberán ellos mucho?=will they drink much?
(bay-bay-rahn) (ayl-lyos) (moo-tcho)

beberán ellas poco?=will they drink a little?
(bay-bay-rahn) (ayl-lyas) (poh-ko)

PASADO=Past
(pah-sah-doh)

vend-er=to sell; **vendiendo**=selling; **vendido**=sold
(ven-der) (ven-dee-en-do) (ven-dee-do)

yo vend-í productos importados=I sold imported products
(yoh) (ven-dee') (pro-dooc-tos) (im-por-tah-dos)

usted vend-ió joyas antiguas=you sold old jewelry
(oos-tay-th) (ven-dee-oh) (ho-jahs) (an-tee-guas)

él vend-ió sombreros y zapatos=he sold hats and shoes
(ell) (ven-dee-oh) (som-brer-os) (ee) (thah-pah-tos)

ella vend-ió juguetes=she sold toys
(ayl-lya) (ven-dee-oh) (hoo-gay-tays)

nosotros vend-imos sedas y paños=we sold silk and cloths
(noh-soh-tros) (ven-dee-mos) (say-dahs) (ee) (pan-nyos)

ustedes vend-ieron maquinaria=you sold machinery
(oos-tay-des) (ven-de-ay-ron) (mak-kee-nar-ee-ah)

ellos vend-ieron camisas y cuellos=they sold shirts and
(ayl-lyos) (ven-de-ay-ron) (cah-mee-sahs) (ee) (coo-el'-lyos)
collars

ellas vend-ieron perfumes y jabones=they sold perfumes and
(ayl-lyas) (ven-de-ay-ron) (per-foo-mays (ee) (hah-bon-es)
soaps.

FORMA COLOQUIAL=Conversational form.
(for-mah) (co-lo-ke-al)

vendió pan el panadero?=did the baker sell bread?
(ven-dee-o') (pan) (ell) (pah-nah-der'o)

sí señor; el panadero vendió pan=yes, the baker sold bread.
(see) (say-nyor) (ell) (pah-nah-der'o) (ven-dee-o') (pan)

donde vendió ella guantes y corbatas?=where did she sell
(don-day) (ven-dee-oh) (ayl-lya) (goo-an-tays) (ee) (cor-bah-tas)
gloves and neck-ties?

ella vendió guantes y corbatas en la camisería=she sold
(ayl-lya) (ven-dee-oh) (goo-an-tays) (ee) (cor-bah-tas) (en) (la) (cah-mi-say-ree-a)
gloves and neck-ties in the haberdashery.

donde vendió él plumas y tinta?=where did he sell pens and
(don-day) (ven-dee-oh) (ell) (ploo-mas) (ee) (tin-tah)
ink?

él vendió plumas y tinta en la papelería=he sold pens and
(ell) (ven-dee-ho) (ploo-mas) (ee) (tin-tah) (en) (la) (pah-pay-lay-ree-ah)
ink in the stationery store.

quien vendió relojes?=who sold watches?
(ke-en) (ven-dee-oh) (ray-lo-hes)

el relojero vendió relojes—the watch-maker sold watches.
(ayl) (ray-lo-her'o) (ven-dee-oh) (ray-lo-hes)

vendieron ellos tabaco y pipas?=did they sell tobacco and
(ven-de-ay-ron) (ayl-lyos) (tah-bah-co) (ee) (pee-pas)
pipes?

sí señor; ellos vendieron tabaco, pipas, papel de fumar y
(see) (say-nyor) (ayl-lyos) (ven-de-ay-ron) (tah-bah-co) (pee-pas) (pah-pel) (day) (foo-mar) (ee)
cerillas=yes sir, they sold tobacco, pipes, cigarette
(thay-reel-lyas)
paper, and matches.

vendieron ellas ropa blanca?=did they sell linen?
(ven-de-ay-ron) (ayl-lyas) (roe'-pah) (blan-cah)

sí señor; ellas vendieron camisas y medias=yes, sir, they
(see) (say-nyor) (ayl-lyas) (ven-de-ay-ron) (cah-mee-sas) (ee) (may-dee-as)
sold shirts and stockings.

The following are the most important verbs of the second conjugation. The student will employ them in composing sentences for practice, using as models the sentences already given under the head of Present, Past, and Future.

acceder=to accede
(ac-theh-der)

acoger=to receive
(ah-co-her)

anteceder=to forego
(an-tay-the-der)

aprender=to learn
(ah-pren-der)

ceder=to yield
(the-der)

barrer=to sweep
(bar-rer)

cometer=to commit
(co-may-ter)

comprender=to understand
(com-pren-der)

conceder=to grant
(con-thay-der)

convencer=to convince
(con-ven-ther)

correr=to run
(cor-rer)

corresponder=to correspond
(cor-res-pon-der)

coser=to sew
(co-ser)

deber=to owe
(day-ber)

depender=to depend
(day-pen-der)

descoser=to rip
(des-co-ser)

ejercer=to perform
(ay-her-ther)

emprender=to undertake
(em-pren-der)

encoger=to shrink
(en-co-her)

escoger=to choose
(es-co-her)

esconder=to conceal
(es-con-der)

exceder=to exceed
(eks-thay-der)

expeler=to expel
(eks-pel-er)

interceder=to intercede
(in-ter-thay-der)

lamer=to lick
(lah-mer)

malvender=to sell at a sacrifice
(mal-ven-der)

mecer=to swing
(meth-er)

meter=to put in
(may-ter)

ofender=to offend
(of-en-der)

pender=to hang
(pen-der)

precaver=to prevent
(pray-cah-ver)

preceder=to precede
(pray-thay-der)

pretender=to pretend
(pray-ten-der)

prometer=to promise
(pro-may-ter)

proteger=to protect
(protay-her)

recoger=to pick up
(ray-co-her)

recorrer=to run over
(ray-cor-rer)

retroceder=to retrograde
(ray-troth-ay-der)

romper=to break
(rom-per)

socorrer=to succour
(so-cor-rer)

someter=to submit
(so-mey-ter)

sorber=to sip
(sor-ber)

sorprender=to surprise
(sor-pren-der)

tejer=to weave
(tay-her)

temer=to fear
(tay-mer)

toser=to cough
(tos-ser)

vencer=to vanquish
(ven-ther)

vender=to sell
(ven-der)

EL ADVERBIO=The Adverb.
(ayl) (ad-ver-be-oh)

An adverb is a word used to modify the meaning of a verb, an adjective or other adverb. Adverbs are classified as adverbs of time, place, manner, quantity, comparison, affirmation, negation, and doubt.

Adverbios de tiempo: **hoy,** today; **ayer,** yesterday; **anteayer,** day before yesterday; **mañana,** to-morrow; **ahora,** now; **antes,** before; **después,** after; **luego,** presently; **tarde,** late; **temprano,** early; **pronto,** soon; **siempre,** always; **nunca,** never; **ya,** already; **mientras,** while; **aún,** yet; **todavía,** still.

(ad-ver-be-os) (day) (te-em-poh) (oh-ee) (ah-jer) (an-tay-ah-jer) (mah-nyah-nah) (ah-oh-rah) (an-tes) (des-poo-es) (loo-ay-goh) (tar-day) (tem-prah-noh) (pron-toh) (se-em-pray) (noon-kah) (jah) (me-en-tras) (ah-oon) (to-da-ve-ah)

Adverbios de lugar: **aquí,** here; **ahí,** there; **allí,** there (far) yonder; **cerca,** near; **lejos,** far; **donde,** where; **adonde,** to where; **enfrente,** in front, opposite; **dentro,** within; **fuera,** outside; **arriba,** above; **abajo,** below; **delante,** before; **detrás,** behind; **encima,** above, over.

(ad-ver-be-os) (day) (loo-gar) (ah-kee) (ah-ee) (al-lyee) (cer-kah) (lay-hos) (don-day) (ah-don-day) (en-fren-tay) (den-troh) (foo-ay-rah) (ar-ree-bah) (ah-bah-hoh) (day-lan-tay) (day-tras) (en-thee-mah)

Adverbios de modo: **bien,** good, well; **mal,** badly; **como,** how; **cual,** as; **así,** so; **recio,** strongly; **duro,** hard; **despacio,** slowly; **alto,** loud; **bajo,** softly; **excepto,** except.

(ad-ver-be-os) (day) (moh-doh) (be-ayn) (mal) (coh-moh) (koo-al) (ah-see) (ray-thee-oh) (doo-roh) (des-pa-thee-oh) (al-toh) (ba-hoh) (eks-thayp-toe)

Adverbios de cantidad: **mucho,** much; **poco,** little; **muy,** very; **casi,** almost; **bastante,** sufficient; **tanto,** so much; **cuanto,** how much; **nada,** nothing.

(ad-ver-be-os) (day) (can-te-dad) (moo-tcho) (poh-coe) (moo-ee) (kah-see) (bas-tan-tay) (tan-toe) (koo-an-toe) (nah-dah)

Adverbios de comparación: más, more; menos, less;
(ad-ver-be-os) (day) (com-pah-rah-thee-on) (mas) (may-nos)
mejor, better; peor, worse.
(may-hor) (pay-or)

Adverbios de afirmación: sí, yes; cierto, surely; tambien,
(ad-ver-be-os) (day) (ah-feer-mah-thion) (see) (thee-er-toh) (tam-be-en)
also, too.

Adverbios de negación; no, no; nunca, never; tampoco,
(ad-ver-be-os) (day) (nay-gah-thee-on) (noh) (noon-kah) (tam-poh-coh)
neither.

Adverbios de duda: acaso, by chance; quizá, perhaps.
(ad-ver-be-os) (day) (doo-dah) (ah-kah-soh) (kee-thah)

Adverbs are also formed in Spanish by adding the termination mente to an adjective.
(men-tay)

Alegre, merry; alegremente, merrily, lively; libre, free;
(ah-lay-gray) (ah-lay-grey-men-tay) (le-bray)
libremente, freely; feliz, happy; felizmente, happily; fuerte,
(le-bray-men-tay) (fay-leeth) (fay-leeth-men-tay) (foo-er-tay
strong; fuertemente, strongly; sabio, wise; sabiamente,
(foo-er-tay-mente) (sah-be-oh) (sah-be-ah-men-tay)
wisely.

Examples of phrases in which the adverb modifies the meaning of a verb: hablar bien, to speak well; acabar
(ah-blar) (bee-ayn) (ah-kah-bar)
pronto, to finish soon; adelantar mucho, to advance consider-
(pron-toh) (ah-day-lan-tar) (moo-tchoh)
ably.

Examples of phrases in which the adverb modifies the meaning of an adjective: muy bonito, very pretty; siempre
(moo-ee) (boh-nee-toh) (see-em-pray)
grande, always great.
(gran-day)

Examples of phrases in which adverbs modify the meaning of other adverbs: demasiado tarde, too late; bastante
(day-mah-see-ah-doh) (tar-day) (bas-tan-tay)
bien, quite well; muy mal, very badly.
(bee-ayn) (moo-ee) (mal)

JUEVES=Thursday
(hoo-ay'-ves)

COLORES=Colours
(co-loh-res)

Blanco=white
(blan-coh)

Negro=black
(nay-gro)

Rojo=red
(roh-ho)

Amarillo=yellow
(ah-mar-il-lyo)

Violeta=violet
(ve-o-lay-tah)

Gris=grey
(grees)

Pardo=brown
(par-doh)

Azul marino=marine blue
(ath-ool) (mar-re-no)

Azul celeste=sky blue
(ath-ool) (thel-es-tay)

Verde claro=light green
(ver-day) (clah-ro)

Verde oscuro=dark green
(ver-day) (os-coo-ro)

Morado=royal purple
(mor-ah doh)

Púrpura=purple
(poor-poor-ah)

Rosa=rose
(roh-sah)

DINERO ESPAÑOL=Spanish money
(dee-nay-roh) (es-pan-yol)

Plata=Silver
(plah-tah)

un duro (un peso)=a dollar
(oon) (doo-ro) (oon) (pay-soh)

5 pesetas=a dollar (coin)
(pes-say-tas)

2 pesetas=forty cents
(pes-say-tas)

1 peseta=twenty cents
(pes-say-tah)

½ peseta=ten cents
(may-dee-ah) (pes-say-ta)

Cobre=Copper
(co-bray)

10 centimos (perro grande)=2 cents
(then-te-mos) (per-ro) (gran-day)

5 centimos (perro chico)=1 centavo=1 cent.
(then-te-mos) (per-ro) (chi-co) (thayn-tah-voh)

Billetes del Banco de España=Spanish bank-notes
(bil-lieh-tes) (del) (ban-coh) (day) (es-pan-ya)

1.000 pesetas=$200.00
(pes-say-tas)

500 pesetas=$100.00
(pes-say-tas)

100 pesetas= $20.00
(pes-say-tas)

50 pesetas=$10.00
(pes-say-tas)

25 pesetas= $5.00
(pes-say-tas)

Oro=Gold
(or-o)

Moneda antigua=Old coinage
(mo-nay-dah) (an-tee-guah)

1 onza=$16.00; **½ onza**=$8.00; **1 centen**=$4.00
(on-thah) (may-de-ah) (on-thah) (then-ten)

Tipo moderno=New coinage
(tee-po) (mo-der-no)

100 pesetas=$20.00; **50 pesetas**=$10.00; **25 pesetas**=$5.00
(pes-say-tas) (pes-say-tas) (pes-say-tas)

VERBOS REGULARES=Regular verbs
(ver-bos) (ray-goo-la-res)

The root does not change. In the third conjugation for the present, past, and future tense the termination of the first person singular, present is **o**; past **í**; future **iré**

" third	"	"	"	**e**;	" **ió**;	" **irá**
" first	"	plural,	"	**imos**;	" **imos**;	" **iremos**
" third	"	"	"	**en**;	" **ieron**;	" **irán**

For example:

Part-ir=to leave, to part; **partiendo**=leaving; **partido**=left
(par-tir) (par-tee-en-do) (par-tee-do)

PRESENTE=present (indicative mood)
(pray-sen-tay)

Singular

Yo parto=I leave
(yoh) (par-toh)

usted (oos-tay-th), **él** (ell), **ella** (ayl-lya) } **part-e**= (par-tay) { you leave; he; she } leaves

Plural

nosotros part-imos=we leave
(noh-soh-tros) (par-tee-mos)

ustedes (oos-tay-des), **ellos** (ayl-lyos), **ellas** (ayl-lyas) } **part-en**= (par-ten) { you; they; they } leave

PASADO=Past
(pah-sah-doh)

Singular

Yo part-í=I left
(yoh) (par-tee)

usted (oos-tay-th) **él** (ell) **ella** (ayl-lya)	**part-ió**= (par-tee-oh)	you he she	left

Plural

nosotros part-imos=we left
(noh-soh-tros) (par-tee-mos)

ustedes (oos-tay-des) **ellos** (ayl-lyos) **ellas** (ayl-lyas)	**part-ieron**= (par-tee-ayron)	you they they	left

FUTURO=Future
(foo-too-roh)

Singular

Yo part-iré=I will or shall leave
(yoh) (par-tee-ray)

usted (oos-tay-th) **él** (ell) **ella** (ayl-lya)	**part-irá**= (par-tee-rah)	you he she	shall or will leave

Plural

Nosotros part-iremos=we shall leave
(noh-soh-tros) (par-tee-ray-mos)

ustedes (oos-tay-des) **ellos** (ayl-lyos) **ellas** (ayl-lyas)	**part-irán**= (par-tee-rahn)	you they they	shall or will leave

This verb will serve as a model for the present, past, and future tenses of all the regular verbs of the third conjugation.

PARTE PRACTICA=Practical part
(par-tay) (prac-te-cah)

abrir=to open; **abriendo**=opening; **abierto**=opened.
(ah-brir) (ah-bree-en-do) (ah-be-er-to)

yo abro la puerta=I open the door.
(yoh) (ah-bro) (lah) (poo-er-tah)

usted abre la ventana=you open the window.
(oos-tay-th) (ah-bray) (lah) (ven-tah-nah)

él abre el cajón=he opens the drawer.
(ell) (ah-bray) (ayl) (cah-hon)

ella abre el libro=she opens the book.
(ayl-lya) (ah-bray) (ayl) (lee-bro)

nosotros abrimos la caja=we open the box.
(noh-soh-tros) (ah-bre-mos) (lah) (cah-hah)

ustedes abren el baúl=you open the trunk.
(oos-tay-des) (ah-brayn) (ayl) (bah-ool)

ellos abren la maleta=they open the suit case.
(ayl-lyos) (ah-brayn) (la) (mah-lay-tah)

ellas abren la cartera=they open the pocketbook.
(ayl-lyas) (ah-brayn) (lah) (car-tay-rah)

FORMA COLOQUIAL=Conversational form.
(for-mah) (coh-lo-quee-al)

á qué hora abre usted la oficina?=at what hour do you open the office?
(ah) (kay) (ho-rah) (ah-bre) (oos-tay-th) (lah) (o-fee-thee-nah)

yo abro la oficina á las nueve=I open the office at nine o'clock.
(yo) (ah-bro) (lah) (o-fee-thee-nah) (ah) (lahs) (noo-ay-vay)

cuando abre él la caja=when does he open the safe?
(coo-an-do) (ah-bray) (ell) (lah) (kah-hah)

él abre la caja cuando saca ó mete dinero=he opens the safe when he takes out or puts in money.
(ell) (ah-bray) (lah) (kah-hah) (coo-an-do) (sah-cah) (oh) (may-tay) (dee-nay-ro)

con qué abre ella la puerta?=with what does she open the door?
(con) (kay) (ah-bray) (ayl-lya) (lah) (poo-er-tah)

ella abre la puerta con la llave=she opens the door with the key.
(ayl-lya) (ah-bray) (lah) (poo-er-tah) (con) (lah) (l-lya-ve)

porqué abren ellos las portezuelas de los automóviles?=why do they open the doors of the automobiles?
(por-kay) (ah-brayn) (ayl-lyos) (lahs) (poor-tay-thoo-ay-las) (day) (los) (ah-oo-to-mo-ve-lays)

ellos abren las portezuelas para que suban las señoras á
(ayl-lyos) (ah-brayn) (lahs) (por-tay-thoo-ay-las) (pah-rah) (kay) (soo-ban) (las) (say-nyo-ras) (ah)
los automóviles=They open them in order that the
(los) (ah-oo-to-mo-ve-lays)
ladies may enter the automobiles.

escribir=to write; **escribiendo**=writing; **escrito**=written.
(es-cree-beer) (es-cree-bee-ayn-do) (es-cree-to)

PASADO=Past.
(pah-sah-doh)

yo escribí cartas=I wrote letters.
(yoh) (es-cree-bee) (kar-tas)

usted escribió novelas=you wrote novels.
(oos-tay-th) (es-cree-bee-oh) (no-vay-las)

él escribió artículos=he wrote articles.
(ell) (es-cree-bee-oh) (ar-tee-coo-los)

ella escribió notas=she wrote notes.
(ayl-lya) (es-cree-bee-oh) (no-tas)

nosotros escribimos con pluma y tinta=we wrote with pen
(noh-soh-tros) (es-cree-bee-mos) (con) (ploo-mah) (ee) (teen-tah)
and ink.

ellos escribieron con yeso=they wrote with chalk.
(ayl-lyos) (es-cree-bee-ay-ron) (con) (jes-so)

ustedes escribieron con lapiz=you wrote with a pencil.
(oos-tay-days) (es-cree-bee-ay-ron) (con) (lah-peeth)

ellas escribieron con máquina de escribír=they wrote with a
(ayl-lyas) (es-cree-bee-ay-ron) (con) (mah-ke-nah) (day) (es-cree-beer)
typewriter.

FORMA INTERROGATIVA=Interrogative form.
(for-mah) (in-ter-ro-gah-tee-vah)

escribió usted cartas comerciales?=did you write business
(es-cree-bee-oh) (oos-tay-th) (car-tas) (co-mays-thee-ah-les)
letters?

escribió ella en inglés?=did she write in English?
(es-cree-bee-oh) (ayl-lyah) (en) (in-gles)

escribieron ellos á Rusia?=did they write to Russia?
(es-cree-bee-ay-ron) (ayl-lyos) (ah) (roo-see-ah)

escribieron ellas á sus familias?=did they write to their
(es-cree-bee-ay-ron) (ayl-lyas) (ah) (soos) (fah-mee-lee-as)
families?

escribieron ustedes mucho?=did you write much?
(es-cree-bee-ay-ron) (oos-tay-days) (moo-tcho)

recibir=to receive; **recibiendo**=receiving; **recibido**=receiv-
(reth-e-beer) (reth-ebee-ayn-do) (reth-e-bee-do)
ed.

FUTURO=Future.
(foo-too-roh)

yo recibiré telegrams=I shall receive telegrams.
(yoh) (reth-e-bee-ray) (tay-lay-grah-mas)

usted recibirá noticias=you will receive news.
(oos-tay-th) (reth-e-bee-rah) (no-tee-thee-as)

él recibirá mucha correspondencia=he will receive much correspondence.
(ell) (reth-e-bee-rah) (moo-tchah) (cor-res-pon-dayn-thee-ah)

ella recibirá regalos—she will receive presents.
(ayl-lya) (reth-e-bee-rah) (ray-gah-los)

nosotros recibiremos una sorpresa=we will receive a surprise.
(noh-soh-tros) (reth-e-bee-ray-mos) (oo-nah) (sor-pray-sah)

ustedes recibirán dinero=you will receive money.
(oos-tay-days) (reth-e-bee-ran) (dee-nay-roh)

ellos recibirán honores=they shall receive honors.
(ayl-lyos) (reth-e-bee-ran) (oh-noh-rays)

ellas recebirán libros por correo=they will receive books by mail.
(ayl-lyas) (reth-e-bee-ran) (lee-bros) (por) (cor-ray-o)

FORMA COLOQUIAL=Conversational form
(for-mah) (coh-loh-ke-al)

recibirá usted giros por cable?=will you receive drafts by cable?
(reth-e-bee-rah) (oos-tay-th) (hee-ros) (por) (cah-blay)

sí señor; yo recibiré giros por cable=yes, indeed, I shall receive drafts by cable.
(see) (say-nyor) (yoh) (reth-e-bee-ray) (hee-ros) (por) (cah-blay)

recibirá él la carta antes del 22?=will he receive the letter before the 22d?
(reth-e-bee-rah) (ell) (lah) (car-tah) (an-tays) (dayl) (vay-cen-tee-dos)

sí señor; él recibirá la carta con seguridad antes de esa fecha=yes, indeed, he will certainly receive the letter before that date.
(see) (say-nyor) (ell) (reth-e-bee-rah) (lah) (car-tah) (con) (say-goo-ree-dath) (ahn-tays) (day) (ay-sah) (fay-tchah)

recibirá ella su equipaje en el tren expreso?=will she receive her baggage by the express train?
(reth-e-bee-rah) (ayl-lya) (soo) (ay-ke-pah-he) (ayn) (ayl) (trayn) (ayx-prayso)

no señor; ella recibirá su equipaje mañana en el tren correo=
(noh) (say-nyor) (ayl-lya) (reth-e-bee-rah) (soo) (ay-ke-pah-hay) (man-yah-lah) (any) (ayl) (trayn) (cor-ray-oh)

no, she will receive her baggage tomorrow by the mail train.

recibiremos nosotros dinero Argentino?=will we receive
(reth-e-bee-ray-mos) (nos-oh-tros) (de-nay-roh) (ar-hayn-te-no)
Argentine money?

no señor, yo creo que recibiremos dinero español=no, I,
(noh) (say-nyor) (yoh) (cray-oh) (kay) (reth-e-beeray-mos) (dee-nay-roh) (es-pan-yol)
think that we shall receive Spanish money.

recibirán ellos pronto la mercancía enviada por vapor?=
(reth-e-bee-ran) (ayl-lyos) (pron-toh) (lah) (mer-can-thee-ah) (ayn-ve-ah-dah) (por) (vah-por)
will they receive promptly the merchandise sent by steamer?

no, yo creo que recibirán antes la mandada por tren=no, I
(noh) (yoh) (crey-oh) (kay) (reth-e-bee-ran) (an-tays) (lah) (man-dah-dah) (por) (trayn)
think that they will receive first that sent by train.

The most important verbs of the third conjugation which the student will use in exercises in the same way as those found under **abrir**=to open, **escribir**=to write, and
(ah-brir) (es-cri-bee)
recibir=to receive, are:
(reth-e-beer)

acudir=to assist
(a-coo-dir)
admitir=to admit
(ad-mee-tir)
aludir=to allude
(ah-loo-dir)
añadir=to add
(ah-nyah-dir)
apercibir=to warn
(ah-payr-thee-bir)
aplaudir=to applaud
(ah-pla-oo-dir)
batir=to beat
(bah-tir)
combatir=to fight
(com-bah-tir)
comprimir=to compress
(com-pree-mir)
concurrir=to concur
(con-coor-rir)
definir=to define
(day-fee-nir)
descubrir=to discover
(days-coo-brir)
dirigir=to direct
(dee-ree-heer)
discurrir=to think
(dis-coor-rir)
discutir=to discuss
(dis-coo-tir)
dividir=to divide
(di-vi-dir)
eludir=to elude
(ay-loo-dir)
emitir=to emit
(ay-mee-tir)
exhibir=to exhibit
(eks-e-bir)
exigir=to exact
(eks-e-hir)

confundir=to confound
(con-foon-dir)
consumir=to consume
(con-soo-mir)
decidir=to decide
(day-thee-dir)
interrumpir=to interrupt
(in-ter-room-pir)
invadir=to invade
(in-vah-dir)
omitir=to omit
(o-me-tir)
percibir=to perceive
(per-thee-bir)
permitir=to permit
(per-mee-tir)
prohibir=to prohibit
(pro-e-bir)

existir=to exist
(eks-is-tir)
imprimir=to print
(im-pre-mir)
insistir=to insist
(in-sis-tir)
repartir=to distribute
(ray-par-tir)
resistir=to resist
(ray-sis-tir)
reunir=to reunite
(ray-oo-nir)
subir=to go up
(soo-bir)
unir=to unite
(oo-nir)
vivir=to live
(vee-veer)

IMPERFECTO=Imperfect
(eem-per-fec-toh)

The imperfect tense of the verb expresses continual or habitual past action. It is formed, in the first conjugation, by adding to the root of the verb the endings **aba**, for the first and third person singular, **abamos**, for the first person plural and **aban**, for the third person plural. In the second and third conjugations it is formed by adding **ía**, for the first and third person singular, **íamos** for the first person plural and **ían**, for the third person plural. Example:

	First conjugation;	Second conjugation;	Third conjugation
yo (yoh)	**amaba**; (ah-mah-bah)	**comía**; (com-e-ah)	**partía** (par-tee-ah)
usted (oos-tay-th) / **él** (ell) / **ella** (ayl-lya)	**amaba**; (ah-mah-bah)	**comía**; (com-e-ah)	**partía** (par-tee-ah)
nosotros (noh-soh-tros)	**amabamos**; (ah-mah-bah-mos)	**comíamos**; (com-e-ah-mos)	**partíamos** (par-tee-ah-mos)
ustedes (oos-tay-days) / **ellos** (ayl-lyos) / **ellas** (ayl-lyas)	**amaban**; (ah-mah-ban)	**comían**; (com-e-an)	**partían** (par-tee-an)

I was loving, eating, leaving, etc. or used to love, eat, leave, etc.

NOMBRES COLECTIVOS=Collective nouns
(nom-bres) (coh-layth-tee-vos)

par=pair
(par)

pareja=couple
(pah-ray-hah)

decena=ten
(day-thay-nah)

docena=dozen
(doh-thay-nah)

quincena=fortnight
(keen-thay-nah)

veintena=twenty
(vay-een-tay-nah)

cuarentena=forty
(koo-ah-rayn-tay-nah)

centenar=hundred
(thayn-tay-nar)

millar=thousand
(meel-lyar)

ambos=both
(am-bos)

QUEBRADOS=Fractions
(kay-brah-dos)

mitad=half
(mee-tath)

½ **un medio**
(oon) (may-de-oh)

⅓ **un tercio**
(oon) (tayr-thee-oh)

¼ **un cuarto**
(oon) (koo-ar-toh)

⅕ **un quinto**
(oon) (keen-toh)

⅙ **un sexto**
(oon) (sayx-toh)

⅐ **un septimo**
(oon) (sayp-tee-moh)

⅛ **un octavo**
(oon) (oc-tah-voh)

⅑ **un noveno**
(oon) (noh-vay-noh)

1/10 **un decimo**
(oon) (day-thee-moh)

1/11 **un onceavo**
(oon) (on-thay-ah-voh)

1/12 **un doceavo**
(oon) (doh-thay-ah-voh)

1/100 **un centesimo**
(oon) (thayn-tay-see-moh)

$\frac{1}{1000}$ **un milésimo**
(oon) (mee-lay-see-moh)

$\frac{1}{1000000}$ **un millonésimo**
(oon) (mee-l-lyoh-nay-see-moh)

EL VESTIDO Y ADORNOS DE LA MUJER=The clothing
(ayl) (vays-tee-do) (es) (ah-dor-nos) (day) (lah) (moe-hayr)

and adornments of women

ropa=clothing, wearing apparel; **vestido**=dress; **falda**=skirt; **blusa**=blouse; **cinturón**=belt; **cuello de encaje**=lace collar; **chaqueta**=jacket; **abrigo de pieles**=fur overcoat;
(roh-pah) (vays-tee-doh) (fal-dah) (bloo-sah) (theen-too-ron) (koo-ay-l-lyoh) (day) (ayn-kah-hay) (tchah-kay-tah) (ah-bree-goh) (day) (pee-ay-les)

sombrero=hat; **zapatos**=shoes; **zapatos de charol**=patent (som-bray-roh) (thah-pah-tos) (thah-pah-tos) (day) (tchah-rol)
leather shoes; **zapatos de tafilete**=morocco shoes; **guantes**= (thah-pah-tos) (day) (tah-fee-lay-tay) (goo-an-tays)
gloves; **pañuelo de seda**=silk handkerchief; **cintas**=ribbons; (pah-nyoo-ay-loh) (day) say-dah) (theen-tas)
lazos=bows; **manguito**=muff; **sombrilla**=parasol; **pa-** (lah-thos) (man-gee-toh) (som-bree-l-lyah) pah-
raguas=umbrella; **alhajas**=jewels; **alfiler de brillantes**=dia- rah-goo-as) (al-ah-has) (al-fee-layr) (day) (bree-l-lyan-tays)
mond pin; **collar de perlas**=pearl necklace; **pendientes**=ear (coh-l-lyar) (day) (payr-las) (payn-dee-ayn-tes)
rings; **sortija**=ring; **anillo**=ring; **solitario**=solitaire; **pul-** (sohr-tee-hah) (ah-nee-l-lyoh) (soh-lee-tah-ree-oh) (pool-
sera—bracelet; **diadema**=diadem; **reloj**=watch; **cadena de** (say-rah) (dee-ah-day-mah) (ray-loh) (kay-day-nah) (day)
oro=gold chain; **abanico de nacar**=mother-of-pearl fan; (oh-roh) (ah-bah-nee-coh) (day) (nah-kar)
peinetas de concha=tortoise-shell comb; **horquilla**=hair (pay-ee-nay-tas) (day) (con-tchah) (or-kee-l-lyah)
pin; **mantilla**=mantilla; **gemelos de teatro**=opera glasses. (man-tee-l-lyah) (hay-may-los) (day) (tay-ah-troh)

EL TRAJE DEL HOMBRE=Men's clothing.

(ayl) (trah-hay) (dayl) (om-bray)

traje=suit of clothes; **saco**=sack-coat; **chaleco**=waistcoat; (trah-hay) (sah-coh) (tchah-lay-coh)
pantalones=trousers; **chaqué**=cut-away coat; **levita**=frock (pan-tah-loh-nays) (tchah-kay) (lay-vee-tah)
coat; **traje de etiqueta**=dress suit; **traje de frac**=evening (trah-hay) (day) (ay-tee-kay-tah) (trah-hay) (day) (frahc)
dress; **sombrero de copa**=silk hat; **sombrero hongo**=derby (som-bray-roh) (day) (coh-pah) (som-bray-roh) (on-goh)
hat; **sombrero de paja**=straw hat; **gorra**=cap; **corbata**= (som-bray-roh) (day) (pah-hah) (goh-r-rah) (cor-bah-tah)
neck tie; **cuello**=collar; **puños**=cuffs; **camisa**=shirt; **boto-** (koo-ay-l-lyo (poo-nyos) (kah-mee-sah) (boh-toh-
nadura=set of buttons; **calcetines**=socks; **zapatos**=shoes; nah-doo-rah) (kal-thay-tee-nays) (thah-pah-tos)
sobretodo=overcoat; **impermeable**=rain coat; **bastón**= (soh-bray-toh-do) (eem-payr-may-ah-blay) (bas-ton)
walking stick; **anteojos**=eye glasses; **gafas**=spectacles. (an-tay-oh-hos) (gah-fas)

VIERNES=Friday
(vi-er-nes)

MEDIOS DE LOCOMOCIÓN=Means of locomotion
(may-dee-os) (day) (lo-co-moth-e-on)

Infinitive

andar=to walk;
(an-dar)

correr=to run;
(cor-rer)

volar=to fly;
(voh-lar)

nadar=to swim;
(nah-dar)

saltar=to jump;
(sal-tar)

trotar=to trot;
(troh-tar)

arrastrar=to creep;
(ahr-ras-trar)

piés=feet;
(pee-ays)

patas=feet;
(pah-tas)

alas=wings;
(ah-las)

aletas=fins;
(ah-lay-tas)

saltamontes=locust;
(sal-tah-mon-tes)

caballos=horses;
(cah-bah-l-lyos)

reptiles=reptiles
(rep-te-les)

personas=persons
(per-soh-nas)

animales=animals
(ah-nee-mah-les)

aves=birds
(ah-vays)

peces=fish
(pay-thays)

canguro=kangaroo
(kan-goo-ro)

mulas=mules
(moo-las)

cuerpo=body;
(coo-er-poh)

Transportación=Transportation
(trans-por-tahth-e-on)

coche=carriage
(coh-tchay)

autómovil=automobile
(ah-oo-to-moh-vil)

tren=train
(trayn)

tranvía=tramcar
(tran-vi-ah)

buque=ship
(boo-kay)

vapor=steamship
(vah-por)

bote=boat
(boh-tay)

bicicleta=bicycle
(bee-th-e-clay-tah)

motocicleta=motorcycle
(moh-tohth-e-clay-tah)

ruedas=wheels
(roo-ay-das)

neumáticos=inflated tires
(nay-oo-mah-te-cos)

vagones=wagons
(vah-goh-nays)

trole=trolley
(troh-lay)

mastiles=masts
(mas-tee-lays)

hélice=propeller
(ayleth-ay)

timón=rudder
(tee-mon)

pedales=pedals
(pay-dah-lays)

freno=brake
(fray-noh)

areoplano=aeroplane
(ah-ray-o-plah-noh)
hidroplano=hydroplane
(e-droh-plah-noh)
gasolina=gasoline
(gah-sol-e-nah)
locomotora=locomotive
(loh-coh-moh-toh-rah)
electricidad=electricity
(ay-layth-tree-thee-dad)

motor=engine
(moh-tor)
velas=sails
(vay-las)
vapor=steam
(va-por)
remos=oars
(ray-mos)
piñón=gear-wheel
(peen-nyon)

NÚMEROS ORDINALES=Ordinal numbers
(noo-may-ros) (or-dee-nah-lays)

1° **primero**=first
(pree-may-roh)
2° **segundo**=second
(say-goon-doh
3° **tercero**=third
(tayr-thay-roh)
4° **cuarto**=fourth
(coo-ar-toh)
5° **quinto**=fifth
(ken-toh)
6° **sexto**=sixth
(sayx-toh)

7° **septimo**=seventh
(sayp-tee-moh)
8° **octavo**=eighth
(oc-tah-voh)
9° **noveno**=ninth
(no-way-noh)
10° **décimo**=tenth
day-thee-moh)
11° **undécimo**=eleventh
(oon-dayth-e-moh)
12° **duodécimo**=twelfth
(doo-oh-dayth-e-moh)

VERBOS AUXILIARES=Auxiliary verbs
(ver-bohs) (ah-cook-se-le-ar-es)

Ser=to be;
(ser)
estar=to be
(es-tar)

The verbs "ser" and "estar" are equivalents of the English verb "to be" and have the same meaning. They must, however, be distinguished carefully in their use. "Ser" is employed to indicate essence or qualities which are inherent while "estar" serves to indicate the state, condition or location of the subject.

EJEMPLO=Example
(ay-hem-plo)

Yo soy español=I am Spanish (inherent)
(yoh) (soh-ee) (ays-pahn-yol)
Yo estoy en America=I am in America (location)
(yoh) (ays-toh-ee) (en) (ah-may-ree-cah)

Usted es Americano=you are an American (inherent)
(oos-tay-th) (es) (ah-may-ree-cah-no)

Usted está en Nueva York=you are in New York (location)
(oos-tayth) (es-tah) (en) (noo-ay-vah) (jork)

Ser=to be; **Siendo**=being; **Sido**=been
(ser) (see-ayn-doh) (see-doh)

PRESENTE=Present
(pray-sayn-tay)

Singular

Yo soy=I am
(yoh) (soh-ee)

usted (oos-tayth)	**es=** (es)	you are	
él (ell)		he	**is**
ella (ayl-lya)		she	

Plural

nosotros somos=we are
(noh-soh-tros) (so-mos)

ustedes (oos-tay-days)	**son=** (son)	you	
ellos ayl-lyos)		they	**are**
ellas (ayl-lyas)		they	

PASADO=Past
(pah-sah-doh)

Singular

Yo fuí=I was
(yoh) (foo-i)

usted (oos-tayth)	**fué=** (foo-ay)	you were	
él (ell)		he	**was**
ella (ayl-lya)		she	

Plural

nosotros fuimos=we were
(noh-soh-tros) (foo-e-mos)

ustedes (oos-tay-days)	**fueron**= (foo-ay-ron)	you
ellos (ayl-lyos)		they
ellas (ayl-lyas)		they

were

FUTURO=Future
(foo-too-roh)

Singular

Yo seré=I will or shall be
(yoh) (say-ray)

usted (oos-tayth)	**será**= (say-rah)	you
él (ell)		he
ella (ayl-lya)		she

will or shall be

Plural

nosotros seremos=we will or shall be
(noh-soh-tros) (say-ray-mos)

ustedes (oos-tay-days)	**serán**= (say-ran)	you
ellos (ayl-lyos)		they
ellas (ayl-lyas)		they

will or shall be

PARTE PRÁCTICA=Practical part
(par-tay) (prac-te-cah)

PRESENTE=Present
(pray-sayn-tay)

Yo soy abogado=I am a lawyer.
(yoh) (soh-ee) (ah-boh-gah-doh)

usted es médico=you are a doctor
(oos-tayth) (es) (may-dee-co)

él es ingeniero=he is an engineer
(ell) (es) (en-hay-nee-ay-roh)

ella es alta=she is tall
(ayl-lya) (es) (al-tah)

nosotros somos amigos=we are friends
(noh-soh-tros) (so-mos) (ah-mee-gos)

ustedes son fuertes=you are strong.
(oos-tay-days) (son) (foo-ayr-tays)

ellos son obreros=they are workmen.
(ayl-lyos) (son) (oh-bray-ros)

ellas son bonitas=they are pretty.
(ayl-lyas) (son) (boh-nee-tas)

FORMA INTERROGATIVA=Interrogative form.
(for-mah) (in-ter-ro-gah-tee-vah)

es usted europeo?=are you a European?
(es) (oos-tayth) (ay-oo-ro-pay-oh)

quien es el presidente de los Estados Unidos?=who is presi-
(ke-ayn) (es) (ell) (pray-see-dayn-tay) (day) (los) (es-tah-dos) (oo-nee-dos)
dent of the United States?

quien es el rey de España?=who is king of Spain?
(ke-ayn) (es) (ell) (ray-ee) (day) (es-pan-yah)

es Inglaterra una monarquía?=is England a monarchy?
(es) (in-glah-ter-rah) (oo-nah) (mo-narke-ah)

es Cuba una república?=is Cuba a republic?
(es) (coo-bah) (oo-nah) (ray-poo-blee-cah)

es el Canada grande?=is Canada large?
(es) (ell) (cah-nah-dah) (gran-day)

son Rusia y Alemania imperios?=are Russia and Germany
(son) (roo-see-ah) (ee) (ah-lay-mah-ne-ah) (im-pay-re-os)
empires?

The verb "Ser" is compounded with a past participle to form the **passive voice.** The participle must agree with the subject in gender and number.

EJEMPLOS=Examples
(ay-haym-plos)

usted es amado por su hija=you are loved by your daughter.
(oos-tayth) (es) (ah-mah-doh) (por) (soo) (ehah)

él es respetado por todos=he is respected by everyone.
(ell) (es) (rays-pay-tah-do) (por) (toh-dos)

las flores son compradas por él=the flowers are bought by
(lahs) (flor-es) (son) (com-prah-das) (por) (ell)
him.

ustedes son conocidos en los negocios=you are known in
(oos-tay-days) (son) (coh-noh-thee-dos) (ayn) (los) (nay-goth-e-os)
business.

ellos son vistos á grande distancia=they are seen at a great
(ayl-lyos) (son) (vees-tos) (ah) (gran-day) (dis-tan-thee-ah)
distance.

ellas son ovacionadas en el Teatro=they received an ovation
(ayl-lyas) (son) (oh-vah-thee-o-nadas) (ayn) (ell) (tay-ah-tro)
in the theatre

estar=to be (es-tar) **estando**=being (es-tan-doh) **estado**=been (es-tah-doh)

PRESENTE=Present
(pray-sayn-tay)

Singular

Yo estoy=I am
(yoh) (es-toh-e)

usted (oos-thayth)
él (ell)
ella (ayl-lyah)
} **está**= (es-tah) {
you are
he
she
} is

Plural

nosotros estamos=we are
(noh-soh-tros) (es-tah-mos)

ustedes (oos-tay-days)
ellos (ayl-lyos)
ellas (ayl-lyas)
} **están**= (es-tan) {
you
they
they
} are

PASADO=Past
(pah-sah-do)

Singular

Yo estuve=I was
(yoh) (es-too-vay)

usted (oos-tayh)
él (ell)
ella (ayl-lyah)
} **estuvo**= (es-too-voh) {
you were
he
she
} was

Plural

nosotros estuvimos=we were
(nos-oh-tros) (es-too-ve-mos)

ustedes (oos-tay-days)
ellos (ayl-lyos)
ellas (ayl-lyas)
} **estuvieron**= (es-too-ve-ay-ron) {
you
they
they
} were

FUTURO=Future
(foo-too-roh)

Yo estaré=I shall be
(yoh)(es-tah-ray)

usted (oos-tayth)	**estará**= (es-tah-rah)	you
él (ell)		he
ella (ayl-lyah)		she

shall or will be

Plural

nosotros estaremos=we shall or will be
(noh-soh-tros)(es-tah-ray-mos)

ustedes (oos-tay-days)	**estarán**= (es-tah-ran)	you
ellos (ayl-lyos)		they
ellas (ayl-lyas)		they

shall or will be

PARTE PRÁCTICA=Practical part
(par-tay) (prac-te-cah)

PRESENTE=Present
(pray-sayn-tay)

yo estoy aquí=I am here
(yoh)(es-toh̃-e)(ah̃-ke)

usted está ahí=you are there (near)
(oos-tayth)(es-tah)(ah-e)

él está allá=he is there (far)
(ell)(es-tah)(ahl-lyah)

nosotros estamos buenos=we are good
(noh-soh-tros)(es-tah-mos)(boo-ay-nos)

ellos están en el puerto=they are in the harbour
(ayl-lyos)(es-tan)(ayn)(ayl)(poo-ayr-toh)

ellas están en el teatro=they are in the theatre
(ayl-lyas)(es-tan)(ayn)(ayl)(tay-ah-troh)

PASADO=Past
(pah-sah-doh)

FORMA COLOQUIAL=Conversational form
(for-mah) (coh-loh-ke-al)

estuvo usted alguna vez en Europa?=were you ever in Eu-
(es-too-voh)(oos-tayth)(al-goo-nah)(vayth)(ayn)(ay-oo-roh-pah)
rope?

sí señor; yo estuve varias veces en España Inglaterra y
(see) (say-nyor) (yo) (estoo-vay) (vah-re-ahs) (vayth-ays) (ayn) (es-pah-nyah) (en-glah-tayr-ra) (ee)
Holanda=yes, I have been in Spain, England, and Hol-
(ho-lan-dah)
land, several times.

estuvo usted ayer con mi hermano?=were you with my
(es-too-voh) (oos-tayth) (ah-jer) (con) (mee) (er-mah-noh)
brother yesterday?

no señor; yo estuve todo el día en la aduana=no, I passed
(noh) (say-nyor) (yoh) (es-too-vay) (toh-doh) (ayl) (de-ah) (ayn) (lah) (ah-dooah-nah)
the day in the custom house.

estuvieron ellos elocuentes?=were they eloquent?
(es-too-ve-ay-ron) (ayl-lyos) (ay-loh-coo-ayn-tes)

sí; ellos estuvieron colosales con la palabra=yes; they were
(see) (ayl-lyos) (es-too-ve-ay-ron) (coh-loh-sah-les) (con) (lah) (pah-lah-brah)
remarkable in oratory.

estuvieron ellas en coche?=were they in the carriage?
(es-too-ve-ay-ron) (ayl-lyas (ayn) (coh-tchay)

no señor; ellas estuvieron en su magnífico automóvil=no,
(noh) (say-nyor) (ayl-lyas) (es-too-veay-ron) (ayn) (soo) (mag-ne-fe-coh) (ah-oo-toh-mo-vel)
they were in their elegant automobile.

Estar enters into the composition of those compound tenses which have the progressive form or are formed with the aid of the present participle.

The present participle of verbs which end in **ar** in the infinitive take the termination **ando**.

Verbs whose infinitive end in **er** or **ir** form their present participle by adding **iendo** to the root.

EJEMPLOS=Examples.
(ay-haym-plos)

yo estoy hablando=I am talking.
(yoh) (es-toh-e) (ah-blan-do)

usted está viendo=you are seeing.
(oos-tayth) (estah) (ve-ayn-doh)

él está escribiendo=he is writing.
(ell) (es-tah) (es-cre-be-ayn-do)

ella está pensando=she is thinking.
(ayl-lyah) (es-tah) (payn-san-doh)

nosotros estamos trabajando=we are working.
(noh-soh-tros) (es-tah-mos) (trah-bah-han-doh)

ellos están paseando=they are taking a walk.
(ayl-lyos) (es-tan) (pah-say-an-doh)

ellas están leyendo=they are reading.
(ayl-lyas) (es-tan) (lay-e-en-doh)

AUMENTATIVOS Y DIMINUTIVOS=Augmentatives and
(ah-oo-mayn-tah-tee-vos) (ee) (dee-mee-noo-tee-vos)
Diminutives.

Spanish nouns, adjectives and some adverbs are increased or diminished in force by adding certain suffixes. Words formed with these suffixes are called augmentatives or diminutives.

Augmentatives and diminutives are terms of endearment and express love, tenderness, esteem or admiration for persons or things.

The terminations that are affixed to the nouns, adjectives or adverbs to form augmentatives are: **on, azo** and **ote**.
(on) (ah-thoh) (oh-tay)
Feminine forms are very seldom used in augmentatives.

EJEMPLOS=Examples.
(ay-haym-plos)

hombre=man; **hombrón**=big, lusty man; **hombrazo**=huge,
(om-bray) (om-bron) (om-brah-thoh)
strong man; **hombrote**=large man; **gigante**=giant; **gigantón**
(om-broh-tay) (hee-gan-tay) (hee-gan-ton)
=giant of enormous size; **gigantazo**=huge giant; **mujerona**
(hee-gan-tah-thoh) (moo-hay-roh-nah)
=stout woman.

The most common terminations which are affixed to nouns, adjectives or adverbs to form diminutives are: **ito, ito**
(ee-toh)
illo and **ico** for the masculine and **ita, illa** and **ica** for the
(eel-lyo) (ee-koh) (ee-tah) (eel-lya) (ee-cah)
feminine.

EJEMPLOS=Examples.
(ay-haym-plos)

libro=book; **librito**=pretty little book; **librillo**=small book
(lee-broh) (lee-bree-toh) (lee-breel-lyo)
of cigarette papers; **librico**=nice little book; **pájaro**=bird,
(lee-bree-coh) (pah-hah-roh)
pajarito=nice little bird; **pajarillo**=small pretty bird;
(pah-hah-ree-toh) (pah-hah-reel-lyo)
pajarico=lovely little bird; **perro**=dog; **perrito**=pretty
(pah-hah-ree-coh) (pay-rroh) (pay-rree-toh)
little dog; **perrillo**=good little dog; **perrico**=nice little dog,
(pay-rril-lyo) (pay-rree-coh)
casa=house; **casita**=pretty little house; **casilla**=hut of a
(cah-sah) (cah-see-tah) (cah-seel-lya)

railway guard or flagman; **casica**=lovely little house; **mesa**
(cah-see-cah) (may-sah)
=table; **mesilla**=small table; **mesica**=nice little table;
(may-seel-lya) (may-see-cah)
paloma=pigeon, dove; **palomita**=pretty little pigeon; **palo-**
(pah-loh-mah) (pah-loh-mee-tah) (pah-loh-
milla=young pigeon; **palomica**=lovely little pigeon; **mujer**
meel-lya) (pah-loh-mee-cah) (moo-hayr)
=woman, wife; **mujercita**=lovely woman; **mujercilla**=little
(moo-hayr-thee-tah) (moo-hayr-theel-lya)
woman; **hija**=daughter; **hijita mia**=my dear lovely daugh-
(ee-hah) (ee-hee-tah) (mee-ah)
ter.

PARTES DEL CUERPO HUMANO=Parts of the human body.
(par-tays) (dayl) (coo-ayr-poh) (oo-mah-noh)

cabeza=head
(cah-bay-thah)
pelo=hair
(pay-loh)
cerebro=brain
(thay-ray-broh)
cara=face
(cah-rah)
frente=forehead
(frayn-tay)
ojos=eyes
(oh-hos)
pestanas=
(pays-tah-nyas)
eye lashes
cejas=eye brows
(thay-has)
párpados=eye lids
(par-pah-dos)
nariz=nose
(nah-reeth)

boca=mouth
(boh-cah)
diente=tooth
(dee-ayn-tay)
labios=lips
(lah-bee-os)
oidos=ears
(oh-ee-dos)
garganta=throat
(gar-gan-tah)
hombros=
(om-bros)
shoulders
brazos=arms
(bra-thos)
codo=elbow
(coh-doh)
muñeca=wrist
(moon-nyay-cah)
mano=hand
(mah-noh)

dedos=fingers
(day-dos)
uñas=nails
(oon-yas)
pecho=chest
(pay-tchoh)
espalda=back
(ays-pal-dah)
piernas=legs
(pee-ayr-nas)
piés=feet
(pee-ays)
huesos=bones
(oo-ay-sos)
nervios=nerves
(nayr-vee-os)
cutis=skin
(coo-tees)
piel=skin
(pee-ayl)

LOS SENTIDOS=The senses.
(los) (sayn-tee-dos)

la vista=the sense of sight; **el oido**=the sense of hearing;
(lah) (vees-tah) (ayl) (oh-ee-doh)
el olfato=the sense of smell; **el gusto**=the sense of taste;
(ayl) (ol-fah-toh) (ayl) (goos-toh)
el tacto=the sense of feeling; **mirada**=glance; **sonido**=
(ayl) (tath-toh) (mee-rah-dah) (soh-nee-doh)
sound; **olor**=smell; **sabor**=taste; **sensibilidad**=sensibility.
(oh-lor) (sah-bor) (sayn-see-bee-lee-dad)

SÁBADO=Saturday
(sah'-bah-doh)

MEDIOS DE COMUNICACIÓN=Means of communication
(may-de-os) (day) (co-moo-ne-cah-thee-on)

Teléfono=telephone
(tay-lay'-foh-no)

Telégrafo=telegraph
(tay-lay-grah-foh)

Telégrafo sin hilos=wireless telegraph
(tay-lay-grah-foh) (sen) (e-los)

Cable=cable
(cah-blay)

Correo=post office
(cor-ray-oh)

Tarjeta Postal=postal card
(tar-hay-tah-) (pos-tal)

Papel=paper
(pah-payl)

Telefonema=telephone message
(tay-lay-foh-nay-mah)

Telegrama=telegram
(tay-lay-grah-mah)

Areograma=areogram
(areo-grah-mah)

Cablegrama=cablegram
(cah-blay-grah-mah)

Carta=letter
(car-tah)

Impreso=printed matter
(em-pray-soh)

Sobre=envelope
(soh-bray)

Sellos de correo (estampillas)=postage stamp
(sayl-lyos) (day) (cok-rray-o) (es-tam-pel-lyas)

ALOJAMIENTOS=Lodgings
(ah-loh-hah-me-ayn-tos)

Casa=house; **tienda**=store; **pisos**=story or floor
(cah-sah) (te-ayn-dah) (pe-sos)

Hotél=hotel; **garage**=garage; **cama**=bed
(o-tayl) (gah-rah-hay) (cah-mah)

Fonda=hotel; **habitaciones**=rooms; **comedor**=dining room
(fon-dah) (ah-be-tah-thee-o-nays) (coh-may-dor)

Restaurant=restaurant; **cubierto**=table d'hôte;
(rays-tah-oo-rant) (coo-be-ayr-toh)

Posada=inn; **refresco**=an aqueous beverage (a "soft" drink)
(poh-sah-dah) (ray-frays-coh)

Comida=meal; **á la carta**=a la carte; **baño**=bath
(coh-me-dah) (ah) (lah) (car-tah) (bah-nyo)

Casa de huespedes=boarding house; **espejo**=looking glass
(cah-sah) (day) (oo-es-pay-days) (es-pay-ho)

Cuarto amueblado=furnished room; **silla**=chair
(coo-ar-toh) (ah-moo-ay-blahh-doh) (se-llyah)

Pensión=pension; **menú**=menu; **mesa**=table
(pen-se-on) (may-noo) (may-sah)

Aduana=custom-house; **registro**=inspection
(ah-doo-ah-nah) (ray-hees-troh)

Derechos de aduana=custom-house duties; **mozo**=porter.
(day-ray-tchos) (day) (ah-doo-ah-nah) (moh-tho)

Estación=station; **andén**=platform; **billete**=ticket
(es-tah-thee-on) (an-dayn) (be-l-lyeth-tay)

Sala de espera=waiting room; **facturar**=to check baggage
(sah-lah-) (day) (es-payr-ah) (fac-too-rar)

Hora de llegada=time of arrival; **equipages**=baggage
(oh-rah) (day) (l-lyay-gah-dah) (ay-ke-pah-hays)

Hora de salida=hour of departure.
(o-rah) (day) (sal-e-dah)

VERBOS AUXILIARES=Auxiliary verbs
(ver-bos) (ah-oo-xe-le-ah-res)

Haber=to have; **Tener**=to have
(ah-ber) (tay-ner)

These two verbs have the same meaning as the English verb "to have". The chief difference lies in their use. **Haber** is employed as an auxiliary to form the compound tenses of other verbs while **tener** is employed to denote possession.

EJEMPLOS=Examples
(ay-hem-plos)

Yo he comido frutas=I have eaten fruit
(yoh) (ay) (coh-me-do) (froo-tas)

Yo tengo flores=I have flowers
(yoh) (tayn-goh) (flor-es)

Usted ha tomado café=you have taken coffee
(oos-tayth) (ah) (to-mah-doh) (cah-fay')

Usted tiene buenos cigarros=you have good cigars
(oos-tayth) (te-ay-nay) (boo-ay-nos) (the-gah-r-ros)

The Spanish past participle is formed by adding the termination **ado** to the root of verbs which end in **ar** in the infinitive mood, and by adding **ido** to the root of verbs which have **er** or **ir** for the termination of the infinitive.

Haber=to have; **habiendo**=having; **habido**=had
(ah-ber) (ah-be-en-do) (ah-be-doh)

PRESENTE=Present
(pray-sayn-tay)

Singular

yo he=I have;
(yoh) (ay)

usted (oos-tayth)	**ha**= (ah)	you have	
él (ell)		he	has
ella (eyl-lyah)		she	

Plural

nosotros hemos=we have
(noh-soh-tros) (ay-mos)

ustedes (oos-tay-days)	**han**= (an)	you	have
ellos (ayl-lyos)		they	
ellas (ayl-lyas)		they	

As we shall have occasion to use only the present tense of **haber** at this stage, we shall not introduce the other tenses at this time.

PARTE PRÁCTICA=Practical part
(par-tay) (prac-te-cah)

PRESENTE=Present
(pray-sayn-tay)

yo he hablado siempre español con mis discípulos=I have always spoken Spanish with my pupils.
(yoh) (ay) (ah-blah-doh) (seem-pray) (es-pah-nyol) (con) (mees) (dis-thee-poo-los)

usted ha recibido pocas cartas=you have received few letters
(oos-tayth) (ah) (ray-thee-be-doh) (poc-as) (car-tas)

él ha estado aquí hace 10 minutos=he was here ten minutes ago
(ell) (ah) (es-tah-do) (ah-ke) (ath-ay) (dee-ayth) (me-noo-tos)

ella ha visitado á sus hermanos=she has visited her brothers
(ayl-lyah) (ah) (ve-see-tah-doh) (ah) (soos) (er-mah-nos)

nosotros hemos vendido mucho=we have sold much
(noh-soh-tros) (ay-mos) (vayn-de-do) (moo-cho)

ustedes **han comprado caro**=you have bought at a high price
(oos-tay-days) (an) (com-prah-doh) (cah-roh)

ellos han pintado paisajes bonitos=they have painted beau-
(ayl-lyos) (an) (peen-tah-doh) (pah-e-sah-hes) (boh-ne-tos)
tiful landscapes.

ellas han tocado el piano=they have played the piano.
(ayl-lyas) (an) (toh-cah-doh) (ayl) (pe-ah-noh)

FORMA INTERROGATIVA=Interrogative form.
(for-mah) (in-ter-ro-gah-tee-vah)

ha allegado el correo?=has the mail arrived?
(ah) (l-lya)-gah-doh) (ayl) (cor-ray-oh)

ha comido usted con ella?=have you dined with her?
(ha) (coh-me-doh) (oos-tayth) (con) (ayl-lyah)

ha llovido mucho?=has it rained very much?
(ah) (l-lyoh-ve-doh) (moo-choh)

hemos recibido hoy algún cablegrama?=have we received
(ay-mos) (ray-thee-be-doh) (o-e) (al-goo-n) (cah-blay-grah-mah)
any cablegram today?

han pagado ellos sus cuentas?=have they paid their bills?
(an) (pah-gah-doh) (ayl-lyos) (soos) (coo-ayn-tas)

han visto ellas los nuevos modelos?=Have they seen the
(an) (vis-toh) (ayl-lyas) (los) (noo-ay-vos) (moh-day-los)
new styles?

han edificado mucho en los alrededores?=Have they built
(an) (ay-dee-fee-cah-doh) (moot-choh) (en) (los) (al-ray-day-doh-res)
extensively in that district?

Haber has also a particular idiomatic use expressive of duty or necessity. It is then invariably followed by the prepoistion **de.**

EJEMPO=Examples.
(ay-haym-plos)

yo he de ir=I must go.
(yoh) (ey) (day) (ir)

usted ha de mandar=you need to send.
(oos-tayth) (ah) (day) (man-dar)

él ha de venir=he must come.
(ell) (ah) (day) (vay-nir)

ella ha de mirar=she has to look.
(ayl-lyah) (ah) (day) (me-rar)

nosotros hemos de ceder=we must yield.
(noh-soh-tros) (ay-mos) (day) (thay-der)

ustedes han de cerrar=you have to close.
(oos-tay-days) (an) (day) (they-r-rar)

ellos han de traerlo=they must bring it.
(ayl-lyos) (an) (day) (trah-er-loh)

ellas han de llamar á Elenita=they have to call Nelly
(ayl-lyas) (an) (day) (l-lyah-mar) (ah) (ay-lay-ne-tah)

Tener=to have; **teniendo**=having; **tenido**=had
(tay-ner) (tay-nee-en-doh) (tay-nee-doh)

PRESENTE=Present
(pray-sayn-tay)

Singular

Yo tengo=I have
(yoh) (ten-goh)

usted (oos-tayth) **él** (ell) **ella** (ayl-lyah)	**tiene**= (tee-ay-nay)	you have he she	has

Plural

nosotros tenemos=we have
noh-soh-tros) (tay-nay-mos)

ustedes (oos-tay-des) **ellos** (ayl-lyos) **ellas** (ayl-lyas)	**tienen**= (tee-ay-nen)	you they they	have

PASADO=Past
(pah-sah-doh)

Singular

Yo tuve=I had
(yoh) (too-vay)

usted (oos-tayth) **él** (ell) **ella** (ayl-lyah)	**tuvo**= (too-voh)	you he she	had

Plural

nosotros tuvimos=we had
(noh-soh-tros) (too-vemos)

ustedes (oos-tay-des) **ellos** (ayl-lyos) **ellas** (ayl-lyas)	**tuvieron**= (too-ve-ay-ron)	you they they	had

FUTURO=Future
(foo-too-roh)

Singular

Yo tendré=I shall or will have
(yoh) (ten-dray)

usted (oos-tayth) **él** (ell) **ella** (ayl-lyah)	**tendrá=** (ten-drah)	you he she	shall or will have

Plural

nosotros tendremos=we shall or will have
(noh-soh-tros) (ten-dray-mos)

ustedes (oos-tay-des) **ellos** (ayl-lyos) **ellas** (ayl-lyas)	**tendrán=** (ten-dran)	you they they	shall or will have

PARTE PRÁCTICA=Practical part
(par-tay) (prac-tee-cah)

yo tengo un caballo blanco=I have a white horse
(yoh) (ten-goh) (oon) (cah-bah-l-lyoh) (blan-coh)

usted tiene un magnífico tronco de caballos=you have a splendid team of horses
(oos-tayth) (tee-ay-nay) (oon) (mag-nee-fee-co) (tron-co) (day) (cah-bah-l-lyos)

él tiene un perro de caza=he has a hunting dog
(ell) (tee-ay-nay) (oon) (pay-r-roh) (day) (cah-thah)

ella tiene un pájaro que canta=she has a bird which sings
(ayl-lyah) (tee-ay-nay) (oon) (pah-hah-roh) (kay) (can-tah)

nosotros tenemos vacas y toros=we have cows and bulls
(noh-soh-tros) (tay-nay-mos) (vah-cas) (ee) (to-ros)

ustedes tiene pavos y pollos=you have turkeys and chickens
(oos-tay-des) (tee-ay-nen) (pah-vos) (ee) (pol-lyos)

ellos tienen mulas y burros=they have mules and donkeys
(ayl-lyos) (tee-ay-nen) (moo-las) (ee) (boo-r-ros)

ellas tienen gatos y palomas=they have cats and pigeons
(ayl-lyas) (tee-ay-nen) (gah-tos) (ee) (pah-loh-mas)

PARTE COLOQUIAL=Conversational part
(par-tay) (coh-loh-ke-al)

PASADO=Past.
(pah-sah-doh)

tuvo usted noticias en el correo de ayer?=did you receive
(too-voh) (oos-tayth) (noh-teeth-e-as) (en) (ayl) (cor-ay-oh) (day) (ah-jer)
news in yesterdays mail?

sí señor; tuve buenas noticias en tres cartas=yes, I received
(see) (say-nyor) (too-vay) (boo-ay-nas) (noh-teeth-e-as) (en) (tres) (car-tas)
good news in three letters.

tuvo ella negocios?=did she transact business?
(too-voh) (ayl-lyah) (nay-goh-thee-os)

sí señor; ella tuvo mucho tiempo los negocios de su padre=
(see) (say-nyor) (ayl-lyah) (too-voh) (moo-tchoh) (tee-em-poh) (los) (naygoh-thee-os) (day (soo)
(pah-dray)
yes, she carried on the business of her father for long time.

tuvo él recompensas por su trabajo?=did he receive com-
(too-voh) (ell) (ray-con-pen-sas) (por) (soo) (trah-bah-joh)
pensation for his work?

sí, él tuvo premios y ganó mucho dinero=yes, he received
(see) (ell) (too-voh) (pray-mee-os) (ee) (gah-noh) (moo-choh) (dee-nayroh)
prizes and earned a great deal of money.

Tener is used to form a particular idiomatic expression indicative of duty or necessity. It is then invariably followed by the preposition **que.**

EJEMPLO=Example.
(ay-haym-plos)

él tendrá que hacerlo=he will have to do it.
(ell) (ten-drah) (kay) (hath-ayr-loh)

nosotros tendremos que salir=we shall have to go out.
(noh-so-tros) (tayn-dray-mos) (kay) (sah-lir)

ellas tendrán que estudiar=they will have to study.
(ayl-lyas) (ten-dran) (kay) (es-too-dee-ar)

Tener also is used instead of the verb **to be** in the follow-
(tay-ner)
ing expressions relating to persons:

tener calor=to be warm.
(tay-ner) (cah-lor)

tener sueño=to be sleepy.
(tay-ner) (soo-ay-nyo)

tener miedo=to be afraid. (tay-ner) (mee-ay-doh)

tener hambre=to be hungry. (tay-ner) (am-bray)

tener sed=to be thirsty. (tay-ner) (sayth)

tener razón=to be right. (tay-ner) (rah-thon)

tener ganas de=to be desirous of (tay-ner) (gah-nas) (day)

tener frío=to be cold. (tay-ner) (free-oh)

CONDICIONAL=Conditional
(con-dee-thee-oh-nal)

The conditional tense of the verb is used to express conditional action and is formed in all verbs by adding to the infinitive mood the endings **ía** for the first and third person singular, **íamos** for the first person plural and **ían** for the third person plural.

Example.

Yo, usted amaría; nosotros amaríamos; ustedes amarían= (yoh) (oos-tay-th) (ah-mah-ri-ah) (noh-soh-tros) (ah-mah-reeah-mos) (oos-tay-days) (ah-mah-ree-an)

I, (you, we, you) should love.

EL RELOJ=the watch, clock
(ayl) (ray-loh)

reloj de bolsillo=pocket watch. (ray-loh) (day) (bol-see-l-lyoh)

reloj de pared=wall clock. (ray-loh) (day) (pah-rayd)

reloj de señora=ladies watch. (ray-loh) (day) (say-nyo-rah)

reloj de torre=tower clock. (ray-loh) (day) (toh-r-ray)

reloj despertador=alarm clock. (ray-loh) (des-per-tah-dor)

dar cuerda=to wind. (dar) (coo-er-dah)

manillas=hands, (mah-nee-l-lyas)

anda bien=runs well, (an-dah) (bee-en)

anda mal=doesn't run well, (an-dah) (mal)

se adelanta=it runs too fast, (say) (a-dya-lan-tah)

se atrasa=it runs slowly. (say) (ah-trah-sah)

QUE HORA ES?=What time is it?
(kay) (oh-rah) (es)

es la una=it is one o'clock, (es) (lah) (oo-nah)

son las dos=it is two o'clock. (son) (las) (dos)

son las tres y cinco=it is five minutes after three. (son) (las) (tres) (e) (theen-coh)

son las cinco y cuarto=it is quarter after five. (son) (las) (theen-coh) (e) (koo-ar-toh)

son las siete y media=it is half past seven. (son) (la) (see-ay-tay) (e) (may-de-ah)

son las ocho menos veinte=it is twenty minutes of eight. (son) (las) (oh-tchoh) (may-nos) (vay-en-tay)

son las nueve menos cuarto=it is a quarter of nine. (son) (las) (noo-ay-vay) (may-nos) (koo-ar-to)

COMPARATIVOS Y SUPERLATIVOS=Comparatives and
(com-pah-rah-tee-vos) (ee) (soo-payr-lah-tee-vos)
Superlatives.

There are three degrees of comparision, **el positivo**=the
(ayl) (poh-see-tee-voh)
positive, **el comparativo**=the comparative, and **el superlativo**
(ayl) (com-pah-rah-tee-voh) (ayl) (soo-payr-lah-tee-voh)
=the superlative.

The positive degree of an adjective is the adjective in its simplest form.

The comparative degree of an adjective is that modification of it by means of which we show that one thing has more of a quality than another.

The comparative degree is formed by placing one of the adverbs **más**=more; **menos**=less; or **tan**=as; before the ad-
(mas) (may-nos) (tan)
jective.

EJEMPLOS=Examples.
(ay-haym-plos)

bonito=pretty; **más bonito**=prettier; **menos bonito**=less
(boh-nee-toh) (mas) (boh-nee-toh) (may-nos) (boh-nee-toh)
pretty; **tan bonito**=as pretty; **feo**=ugly; **más feo**=uglier;
(tan) (boh-nee-toh) (fay-oh) (mas) (fay-oh)
menos feo=less ugly; **tan feo**=as ugly; **grande**=great, big;
(may-nos) (fay-oh) (tan) (fay-oh) (gran-day)
más grande=greater, bigger; **menos grande**=less great; **tan**
(mas) (gran-day) (may-nos) (gran-day) (tan)
grande=as great; **pequeño**=small; **más pequeño**=smaller;
(gran-day) (pay-kay-nyoh) (mas) (pay-kay-nyoh)
menos pequeño=less small; **tan pequeño**=as small; **alto**=
(may-nos) (pay-kay-nyoh) (tan) (pay-kay-nyoh) (al-toh)
high, tall; **más alto que**=taller than; **menos alto que**=less
(mas) (al-toh) (kay) (may-nos) (al-toh) (kay)
tall than; **tan alto como**=as high as; **blanco**=white; **más**
(tan) (al-toh) (coh-moh) (blan-coh) (mas)
blanco que=whiter than; **menos blanco que**=less white than;
(blan-coh) (kay) (may-nos) (blan-coh) (kay)
tan blanco como=as white as; **negro**=black; **más negro que**
(tan) (blan-coh) (coh-moh) (nay-groh) (mas) (nay-groh) (kay)
=more black than; **menos negro que**=less black than; **tan**
(may-nos) (nay-groh) (kay) (tan)
negro como=as black as.
(nay-groh) (coh-moh)

The superlative degree of an adjective is that modification of it by means of which we show that a thing has the most of a quality.

The superlative degree is formed in Spanish either by placing the adverb **muy**=very, before the adjective, or by
(moo-ee)
adding the termination **ísimo**, to the positive degree.
(ee-see-moh)

EJEMPLOS=Examples.
(ay-haym-plos)

largo=long; **muy largo**=very long; **larguísimo**=longest;
(lar-goh) (moo-ee) (lar-goh) (lar-gee-see-moh)
corto=short; **muy corto**=very short; **cortísimo**=shortest;
(cor-toh) (moo-ee) (cor-toh) (cor-tee-see-moh)
ancho=broad; **muy ancho**=very broad; **anchísimo**=broad-
(an-tchoh) (moo-ee) (an-tchoh) (an-tchee-see-moh)
est; **estrecho**=narrow; **muy estrecho**=very narrow; **estre-**
(ays-tray-tchoh) (moo-ee) (ays-tray-tchoh) (ays-tray-
chísimo=narrowest; **grueso**=thick; **muy grueso**=very
tchee-see-moh) (groo-ay-soh) (moo-ee) (groo-ay-soh)
thick; **gruesísimo**=thickest; **delgado**=thin; **muy delgado**=
(groo-ay-see-see-moh) (dayl-gah-doh) (moo-ee) (dayl-gah-doh)
very thin; **delgadísimo**=thinnest; **profundo**=deep; **muy**
(dayl-gah-dee-see-moh) (proh-foon-doh) (moo-ee)
profundo=very deep; **profundísimo**=deepest; **pesado**=
(proh-foon-doh) (pro-foon-dee-see-moh) (pay-sah-doh)
heavy; **muy pesado**=very heavy; **pesadísimo**=heaviest;
(moo-ee) (pay-sah-doh) (pay-sah-dee-see-moh)
ligero=light; **muy ligero**=very light; **ligerísimo**=lightest;
(lee-hay-roh) (moo-ee) (lee-hay-roh) (lee-hay-ree-see-moh)
duro=hard; **muy duro**=very hard; **durísimo**=hardest;
(doo-roh) (moo-ee) (doo-roh) (doo-ree-see-moh)
blando=soft; **muy blando**=very soft; **blandísimo**=softest;
(blan-doh) (moo-ee) (blan-doh) (blan-dee-see-moh)
limpio=clean; **muy limpio**=very clean; **limpísimo**=cleanest.
(leem-pee-oh) (moo-ee) (leem-pee-oh) (leem-pee-see-moh)
oscuro=dark; **muy oscuro**=very dark; **oscurísimo**=darkest;
(os-cooh-roh) (moo-ee) (os-coo-roh) (os-coo-ree-see-moh)
claro=light; **muy claro**=very light; **clarísimo**=lightest;
(clah-roh) (moo-ee) (clah-roh) (clah-ree-see-moh)
mojado=wet; **muy mojado**=very wet; **mojadísimo**=wet-
(moh-hah-doh) (moo-ee) (moh-hah-doh) (moh-hah-dee-see-moh)
test; **seco**=dry; **muy seco**=very dry; **sequísimo**=dryest;
(say-coh) (moo-ee) (say-coh) (say-kee-see-moh)
lleno=full; **muy lleno**=very full; **llenísimo**=fullest; **maduro**
(l-yay-noh) (moo-ee) (l-yay-noh) (l-yay-nee-see-moh) (mah-doo-roh)
=ripe; **muy maduro**=very ripe; **madurísimo**=ripest; **verde**
(moo-ee) (mah-doo-roh) (mah-doo-ree-see-moh) (vayr-day)
=green; **muy verde**=very green; **verdísimo**=greenest; **útil**
(moo-ee) (vayr-day) (vayr-dee-see-moh) (oo-teel)
=useful; **muy útil**=very useful; **utilísimo**=most useful;
(moo-ee) (oo-teel) (oo-tee-lee-see-moh)
débil=weak; **muy débil**=very weak; **debilísimo**=weakest.
(day-beel) (moo-ee) (day-beel) (day-bee-lee-see-moh)

DOMINGO=Sunday
(doh-min-goh)

(Since Sunday is a day of rest the author would suggest that the lesson be postponed until the following day.)

CORRESPONDENCIA POR CORREO=Mail Correspondence
(coh-r-res-pon-den-thee-ah) (por) (coh-r-rray-oh)

Formas para empezar una carta=Forms for beginning a letter
(for-mas) (pah-rah) (em-pay-thar) (oo-nah) (cart-tah)

Fecha=Date
(fay-tchah)

Nombre y dirección=Name and address
(nom-bray) (ee) (dee-rec-thee-on)

Encabezamientos=Head lines
(en-cah-bay-thah-mee-en-tos)

Señor; Señores=Mr.; Messrs.
(say-nyor) (say-nyor-es)

Señora; Señorita=Madam; Miss
(say-nyo-rah) (say-nyo-re-tah)

Muy Señor (moo-e) (say-nyor) { **mio** (mee-oh) / **nuestro** (noo-es-tro) } =Dear Sir

Muy Señores (moo-e) (say-nyor-es) { **mios** (mee-os) / **nuestros** (noo-es-tros) } =Dear Sirs; Gentlemen

Muy Señora (moo-e) (say-nyo-rah) { **mia** (mee-ah) / **nuestra** (noo-es-trah) } =Madam; Dear Madam

Distinguido Señor mio=My distinguished Sir
(dis-tin-ge-doh) (say-nyor) (mee-o)

Distinguida (dis-tin-ge-dah) { **señora** (say-nyo-rah) / **señorita** (say-nyo-ree-tah) } =Madam

Mi (mee) { **distinguido** (dis-tin-gee-doh) / **querido** (kay-ree-doh) / **apreciado** (ah-pray-thee-ah-doh) } **amigo**=my (ah-mee-goh) { distinguished / dear / appreciated } friend

Mi querido (mee) (kay-ree-doh) { **padre; esposo** (pah-dray) (es-poh-soh) / **hijo; hermano** (e-hoh) (er-mah-noh) / **tío; primo** (tee-oh) (pree-moh) } =My dear { father; husband / son; brother / uncle; cousin }

Mi querida (mee) (kay-ree-dah) { **madre; esposa** (mah-dray) (es-poh-sah) / **hija; hermana** (e-hah) (er-mah-nah) / **tía; prima** (tee-ah) (pree-mah) } =My dear { mother; wife / daughter; sister / aunt; cousin }

Formulas de despedida=Forms of closing
(for-moo-las) (day) (des-pay-dee-dah)

Su af.mo (afectisimo)=very sincerely yours
(soo) (ahf-ayth-tee-see-moh) (ahf-ayth-tee-see-moh)

Quedo de (kay-doh) (day) { **Usted** (oos-tayth) / **Ustedes** (oos-tay-des) } **su af.mo y S. S.**=I remain very truly yours
(soo) (ahf-ayth-tee-moo) (ee) say-gooro) (sayr-vee-dor)

Seguro Servidor=Devoted servant
(say-goo-roh) (sayr-vee-dor)

Sirvase aceptar mi más alta consideración=With assurance of my highest consideration
(sir-vah-say) (ath-ayp-tar) (mees) (mas) (al-tah) (con-see-day-rah-thee-on)

Sirvase señora aceptar mis más respetuosos saludos=Kindly accept my most respectful salutations.
(sir-vah-say) (say-nyo-rah) (ah-thayp-tar) (mis) (mas) (res-pay-too-oh-sos) (sah-loo-dos)

VERBOS IRREGULARES=Irregular verbs
(ver-bos) (e-rray-goo-lah-res)

Spanish irregular verbs are numerous. Their conjugation undergoes changes either in the roots, the terminations or both.

Below will be found the conjugations in the Present, Past, and Future tenses of the Indicative Mood of the most frequently used irregular verbs.

Hacer=to make, to do
(ath-er)

Haciendo=making, doing (ath-e-en-doh) **Hecho**=made, done (ay-tchoh)

Presente
(pray-sen-tay)

yo **hago**; usted **hace**; nosotros **hacemos**; ustedes **hacen**
(yoh) (ha-goh) (oos-tayth) (ath-ay) (noh-soh-tros) (ath-ay-mos) (oos-tay-des) (at-hen)

Pasado
(pah-sah-doh)

yo **hice**; usted **hizo**; nosostros **hicimos**; ustedes **hicierón**
(yoh) (e-thay) (oos-thayth) (e-thoh) (noh-soh-tros) (e-thee-mos) (oos-tay-des) (e-thee-ay-ron)

Futuro
(foo-too-roh)

yo **haré**; usted **hará**; nosotros **haremos**; ustedes **harán**
(yoh) (ah-ray) (oos-tayth) (ah-rah) (noh-soh-tros) (ah-ray-mos) (oos-tah-des) (ah-ran)

————) :o :(————

Haber=(there) to be (impersonal)
(ah-ber)

Presente: **hay**=there is; Pasado: **hubo**=there **was**;
(pray-sen-tay) (ah-e) (pah-sah-doh) (oo-boh)

Futuro: **habrá**=there will be.
(foo-too-roh) (ah-brah)

————) :o :(————

ir=to go; **yendo**=going; **ido**=gone
(ir) (e-en-doh) (e-doh)

Presente
(pray-sen-tay)

yo **voy**; usted **va**; nosotros **vamos**; ustedes **van**
(yoh) (vo-e) (oos-tayth) (vah) (noh-soh-tros) (vah-mos) (oos-tay-des) (van)

Pasado
(pah-sah-doh)

yo **fuí**; usted **fué**; nosotros **fuimos**; ustedes **fueron**
(yoh) (foo-e) (oos-tayth) (foo-ay) (noh-so-tros) (foo-e-mos) (oos-tay-des) (foo-ay-ron)

Futuro
(foo-too-roh)

yo **iré**; usted **irá**; nosotros **iremos**; ustedes **irán**
(yoh) (e-ray) (oos-tayth) (e-rah) (noh-so-tros) (e-ray-mos) (oos-tay-des) (e-ran)

————) :o :(————

Venir=to come; **Viniendo**=coming; **Venido**=come
(vay-nir) (vee-nee-en-do) (vay-nee-doh)

Presente
(pray-sen-tay)

yo vengo; usted **viene**; nosotros **venimos**; ustedes **vienen**
(yoh) (ven-goh) (oos-tayth) (vee-ay-nay) (noh-soh-tros) (vay-nee-mos) (oos-tay-des) (ve-ay-nen)

Pasado
(pah-sah-doh)

yo **vine**; usted **vino**; nosotros **vinimos**; ustedes **vinieron**
(yoh) (vee-nay) (oos-tayth) (vee-noh) (noh-sah-tros) (vee-nee-mos) (oos-tay-des) (vee-nee-ay-ron)

Futuro
(foo-too-roh)

yo **vendré**; usted **vendrá**; nosotros **vendremos**; ustedes **vendran**
(yo) (ven-dray) (oos-tayth) (ven-drah) (noh-soh-tros) (ven-dray-mos) (oos-tay-des) (ven-dran)

————) :o :(————

Dar=to give; **Dando**=giving; **Dado**=given
(dar) (dan-do) (dah-doh)

Presente
(pray-sen-tay)

yo **doy**; usted **dá**; nosotros **damos**; ustedes **dan**
(yoh) (doh-e) (oos-tayth) (dah) (noh-soh-tros) (dah-mos) (oos-tay-des) (dan)

Pasado
(pah-sah-doh)

yo **di**; usted **dió**; nosotros **dimos**; ustedes **dieron**
(yoh) (dee) (oos-tayth) (dee-oh) (noh-soh-tros) (dee-mos) (oos-tay-des) (dee-ay-ron)

Futuro
(foo-too-roh)

yo **daré**; usted **dará**; nosotros **daremos**; ustedes **darán**
(yoh) (dah-ray) (oos-tayth) (dah-rah) (noh-soh-tros) (dah-ray-mos) (oos-tay-des) (dah-ran)

————) :o :(————

Saber=to know; **Sabiendo**=knowing; **Sabído**=known.
(sah-ber) (sah-bee-en-doh) (sah-bee-doh)

Presente
(pray-sen-tay)

yo **sé**; usted **sabe**; nosotros **sabemos**; ustedes **saben**
(yoh) (say) (oos-tayth) (sah-bay) (noh-soh-tros) (sah-bay-mos) (oos-tay-des) (sah-ben)

Pasado
(pah-sah-doh)

yo **supe**; usted **supo**; nosotros **supimos**; ustedes **supieron**
(yoh) (soo-pay) (oos-tayth) (soo-poh) (noh-soh-tros) (soo-pe-mos) (oos-tay-des) (soo-pee-ay-ron)

Futuro
(foo-too-roh)

yo **sabré**; usted **sabrá**; nosotros **sabremos**; ustedes **sabrán**
(yoh) (sah-bray) (oos-tayth) (sah-brah) (noh-soh-tros) (sah-bray-mos) (oos-tay-des) (sah-bran)

————) :o :(————

Poder=to be able; **Pudiendo**=being able; **Podido**=been able
(poh-der) (poo-dee-en-doh) (poh-dee-doh)

Presente
(pray-sen-tay)

yo puedo; usted **puede**; nosotros **podemos**; ustedes **pueden**
(yoh) (poo-ay-doh) (oos-tayth) (poo-ay-day) (noh-soh-tros) (poh-day-mos) (oos-tay-des) (poo-ay-den)

Pasado
(pah-sah-doh)

yo pude; usted **pudo**; nosotros **pudimos**; ustedes **pudieron**
(yoh) (poo-day) (oos-tayth) (poo-doh) (noh-soh-tros) (poo-dee-mos) (oos-tay-des) (poo-dee-ay-ron)

Futuro
(foo-too-roh)

yo podré; usted **podrá**; nosotros **podremos**; ustedes **podrán**
(yoh) (poh-dray) (oos-tayth) (poh-drah) (noh-soh-tros) (poh-dray-mos) (oos-tay-des) (poh-dran)

————) :o :(————

Oir=to hear; **Oyendo**=hearing; **Oído**=heard
(oh-ir) (oh-e-en-doh) (oh-e-doh)

Presente
(pray-sen-tay)

yo oigo; usted **oye**; nosotros **oimos**; ustedes **oyen**
(yoh) (oh-e-goh) (oos-tayth) (oh-je) (noh-soh-tros) (oh-e-mos) (oos-tay-des) (oh-jen)

Pasado
(pah-sah-doh)

yo **oí**; usted **oyó**; nosotros **oímos**; ustedes **oyeron**
(yoh) (oh-e) (oos-tayth) (oh-joh) (noh-soh-tros) (oh-e-mos) (oos-tay-des) (oh-jay-ron)

Futuro
(foo-too-roh)

yo oiré; usted **oirá**; nosotros **oiremos**; ustedes **oirán**
(yoh) (oh-e-ray) (oos-tayth) (oh-e-rah) (noh-soh-tros) (oh-e-ray-mos) (oos-tay-des) (oh-e-ran)

————) :o :(————

Pensar=to think; **Pensando**=thinking; **Pensado**=thought
(pen-sar) (pen-san-doh) (pen-sah-doh)

Presente
(pray-sen-tay)

yo pienso; usted **piensa**; nosotros **pensamos**; ustedes **piensan**
(yoh) (pee-en-soh) (oos-tayth) (pee-en-sah) (noh-soh-tros) (pen-sah-mos) (oos-tay-des) (pee-en-san)

Pasado
(pah-sah-doh)

yo **pensé**; usted **pensó**; nosotros **pensamos**; ustedes **pensaron**
(yoh) (pen-say) (oos-tayth) (pen-soh) (noh-soh-tros) (pen-sah-mos) (oos-tay-des) (pen-sah-ron)

Futuro
(foo-too-roh)

yo pensaré; usted **pensará**; nosotros **pensaremos**; ustedes **pensarán**
(yoh) (pen-sah-ray) (oos-tayth) (pen-sah-rah) (noh-soh-tros) (pen-sah-ray-mos) (oos-tay-des) (pen-sah-ran)

————) :o :(————

Andar=to walk; **Andando**=walking; **Andado**=walked.
(an-dar) (an-dan-doh) (an-dah-doh)

Presente
(pray-sen-tay)

yo andó; usted **anda**; nosotros **andamos**; ustedes **andan**
(yoh) (an-doh) (oos-tayth) (and-ah) (noh-soh-tros) (an-dah-mos) (oos-taydes) (an-dan)

Pasado
(pah-sah-doh)

yo anduve; usted **anduvo**; nosotros **anduvimos**; ustedes **anduvieron**
(yoh) (an-doo-vay) (oos-tayth) (an-doo-voh) (noh-soh-tros) (an-doo-vee-mos) (oos-tay-des) (an-doo-vee-ay-ron)

Futuro
(foo-too-roh)

yo **andaré**; usted **andará**; nosotros **anderemos**; ustedes **andarán**
(yoh) (an-dah-ray) (oos-tayth) (an-dah-rah) (noh-soh-tros) (an-dah-ray-mos) (oos-tay-des) (an-dah-ran)

————) :o :(————

Jugar=to play; **Jugando**=playing; **Jugado**=played
(hoo-gar) (hoo-gan-do) (hoo-gah-doh)

Presente
(pray-sen-tay)

yo juego; usted **juega**; nosotros **jugamos**; ustedes **juegan**
(yoh) (hoo-ay-doh) (oos-tayth) (hoo-ay-gah) (noh-soh-tros) (hoo-gah-mos) (oos-tay-des) (hoo-ay-gan)

Pasado
(pah-sah-doh)

yo jugué; usted **jugó**; nosotros **jugamos**; ustedes **jugaron**
(yoh) (hoo-gay) (oos-tayth) (hoo-goh) (noh-soh-tros) (hoo-gah-mos) (oos-tay-des) (hoo-gah-ron)

Futuro
(foo-too-roh)

yo **jugaré**; usted **jugará**; nosotros **jugaremos**; ustedes **jugarán**
(yoh) (hoo-gah-ray) (oos-tayth) (hoo-gah-rah) (noh-soh-tros) (hoo-gah-ray-mos) (oos-tay-des) (hoo-gah-ran)

————) :o :(————

Sentir=to feel; **Sintiendo**=feeling; **Sentido**=felt.
(sen-teer) (sen-tee-en-doh) (sen-tee-doh)

Presente
(pray-sen-tay)

yo siento; usted **siente**; nosotros **sentimos**; ustedes **sienten**
(yoh) (see-en-toh) (oos-tayth) (see-en-tay) (noh-soh-tros) (sen-tee-mos) (oostay-des) (see-en-ten)

Pasado
(pah-sah-doh)

yo **sentí**; usted **sintió**; nosotros **sentimos**; ustedes **sintieron**
(yoh) (sen-tee) (oos-tayth) (sen-tee-oh) (noh-soh-tros) (sen-tee-mos) (oostay-des) (sen-teeay-ron)

Futuro
(foo-too-roh)

yo **sentiré**; usted **sentirá**; nosotros **sentiremos**; ustedes
(yoh) (sen-tee-ray) (oos-tayth) (sen-tee-rah) (noh-soh-tros) (sen-tee-ray-mos) (oos-tay-des)
sentirán
(sen-tee-ran)

————————) :o :(————————

Reir=to laugh; **Riendo**=laughing; **Reido**=laughed.
(ray-ir) (ree-en-do) (ray-e-doh)

Presente
(pray-sen-tay)

yo **río**; usted **ríe**; nosotros **reimos**; ustedes **ríen**.
(yoh) (ree-oh) (oos-tayth) (ree-ay) (noh-soh-tros) (ray-e-mos) (oos-tay-des) (ree-an)

Pasado
(pah-sah-doh)

yo **reí**; usted **rió**; nosotros **reimos**; ustedes **rieron**
(yoh) (ray-e) (oos-tayth) ree-oh) (noh-soh-tros) (ray-e-mos) (oos-tay-des) (ree-ay-ron)

Futuro
(foo-too-roh)

yo **reiré**; usted **reirá**; nosotros **reiremos**; ustedes **reirán**
(yoh) (ray-e-ray) (oos-tayth) (ray-e-rah) (noh-soh-tros) (ray-e-ray-mos) (oos-tay-des) (ray-e-ran)

VERBOS REFLEXIVOS=Reflexive verbs
(ver-bos) (ray-flayx-e-vos)

Spanish reflexive verbs are formed by adding to the general conjugation of the verb, the reflexive pronouns, which are placed between the personal pronouns and the verb, or after the verbs, forming with the verb one word. This last form is used principally in the imperative mood.

The reflexive pronouns are **me**: **se**: **nos** and **se**: respect-
(may) (say) (nos) (say)
ively for the first and third person singular, and first and third person plural.

Model for the conjugation of the reflexive verbs:
vestirse=to dress oneself; **vistiendose**=dressing oneself;
(ves-teer-say) (vis-tee-en-doh-say)

vestidose=dress oneself.
(ves-tee-doh-say)

Presente
(pray-sen-tay)

yo **me visto**; usted **se viste**; nosotros **nos vestimos**; ustedes
(yoh) (may) (vis-toh) (oos-tayth) (say) (vis-tay) (noh-soh-tros) (nos) (ves-tee-mos) (oos-tay-des)
se visten
(say) (vis-tayn)

Pasado
(pah-sah-doh)

yo **me vestí**; usted **se vistió**; nosotros **nos vestimos**; ustedes
(yoh) (may) (ves-tee) (oos-tayth) (say) (vis-tee-oh) (noh-soh-tros) (nos) (ves-tee-mos) (oos-tay-des)
se vistieron
(say) (vis-tee-eron)

Futuro
(foo-too-roh)

yo **me vestiré**; usted **se vestirá**; nosotros **nos vestiremos**;
(yoh) (may) (ves-tee-ray) (oos-tayth) (say) (ves-tee-rah) (noh-soh-tros) (nos) (ves-tee-ray-mos)
ustedes **se vestiran**
(oos-tay-des) (say) (ves-tee-ran)

Imperative mood:

Deme=give me; **Enséñeme**=show me; **Excúseme**=excuse me
(day-may) (ensay-nyay-may) (ex-coo-say-may)

Tráigame=bring me; **Dígame**=tell me; **Siéntese**=be seated
(trah-e-gah-may) (dee-gah-may) (see-en-tay-say)

POLITE PHRASES

En qué puedo servir á Usted?=What can I do for you?
(en) (kay) (poo-ay-do) (ser-veer) (ah) (oos-tayth)

Sirvase=Please
(seer-vah-say)

Hagame el favor de=have the kindness
(ah-gah-may) (ayl) (fah-vor) (day)

Tenga la bondad de=have the goodness
(ten-gah) (lah) (bon-dad) (day)

llamar=to call, to knock; **cobrar**=to receive what is due;
(l-lyah-mar) (co-brar)

entrar=to come in; **repetir**=to repeat; **deletrear**=to spell.
(ayn-trar) (ray-pay-teer) (day-lay-tray-ar)

pesar=to weigh; **medir**=to measure; **tasar**=to value.
(pay-sar) (may-deer) (tah-sar)

PRESENTACIONES=Introductions
(pray-sen-tah-thee-oh-nes)

Señora: Tengo el gusto de presentar á Usted al Señor X.=
(Say-nyor-ah) (ten-goh) (ayl) (goos-toh) (day) (pray-sen-tar) (ah) (oos-tay-th) (al) (say-nyor) (ay-kiss)
I take pleasure in introducing to you Mr. X.; **Tanto gusto**
(tan-toh) (goos-toh)
en conocerle Señor X.=I am pleased to know you Mr. X.;
(ayn) (coh-noh-thayr-lay) (say-nor) (ay-kiss)
Celebro la ocasión de conocer á Usted Señora=I am very
(thay-lay-broh) (lah) (oh-cah-see-on) (day) (coh-noh-thyar) (ah) (oos-tay-th) (say-nyor-ah)
glad of the opportunity of knowing you, madam; **Espero que**
(es-pay-roh) (kay)
tal vez en otra ocasión tengamos el gusto de saludarnos=I
(tal) (vay-th) (en) (oh-trah) (oh-cah-see-on) (ten-gah-mos) (ayl) (goos-toh) (day) (sah-loo-dar-nos)
hope that we may have the pleasure of meeting again.

MODO SUBJUNTIVO=Subjunctive mood.
(mo-do) (soob-hoon-tee-voh)

The verb in the subjunctive mood expresses action, being, or state, not as a fact in affirmation or negation, but as something merely conceived of in the mind. It is most frequently used to express: **un deseo**=a wish; **un propósito**=a purpose; **un mandato**=a command; **un ruego**=a request; **una duda**=a doubt; **una prohibición**=a prohibition; **una incertidumbre**=an uncertainty.
(oon) (day-say-oh) (oon) (proh-poh-see-toh) (oon) (man-dah-toh) (oon) (roo-ay-goh) (oo-nah) (doo-dah) (oo-nah) (proh-he-bee-thee-on) (oo-nah) (een-thayr-tee-doom-bray)

The verb in the subjunctive mood is used with a subordinate verb placed before or after it, and may be united by a conjunction as: **que**=that, and **si**=if.
(kay) (see)

PRESENTE DE SUBJUNTIVO=Present of the subjunctive.
(pray-sayn-tay) (day) (soob-hoon-tee-voh)

The terminations that are affixed to the root of the verbs of the first conjugation to form the present subjunctive are: **e**, for the first and third person singular; **emos**, for the first person plural; and, **en**, for the third person plural

Examples:—hablar=to speak; **que yo hable**=that I may speak; **que usted, él, ella hable**=that you, he she may speak; **que nosotros hablemos**=that may we speak; **que ustedes, ellos, ellas hablen**=that you, they may speak.
(ah-blar) (kay) (yoh) (ah-blay) (kay) (oos-tayth) (ell) (ayl-lyah) (ah-blay) (kay) (noh-soh-tros) (ah-blay-mos) (kay) (oos-tay-days) (ayl-lyos) (ayl-lyas) (ah-blayn)

The terminations that are affixed to the root of the verbs of the second and third conjugations to form the present of the subjunctive are: **a**, for the first and third person singular; **amos**, for the first person plural; and **an**, for the third person plural.

Examples:—comer=to eat; **que yo coma**=that I may eat; **que usted, él, ella coma**=that you, he, she may eat; **que nosotros comamos**=that we may eat; **que ustedes, ellos, ellas coman**=that you, they may eat; **escribir**=to write; que yo
(coh-mayr) (kay) (yoh) (coh-mah) (kay) (oos-tayth) (ell) (ayl-lyah) (coh-mah) (kay) (noh-soh-tros) (coh-mah-mos) (kay) (oos-tay-days) (ayl-lyos) (ayl-lyas) (coh-man) (ays-cree-beer) (kay) (yoh)

escriba=that I may write; **que usted, él, ella escriba**=that
(ays-cree-bah) (kay) (oss-tayth) (ell) (ayl-lyah) (ays-cree-bah)
you, he, she may write; **que nosotros escribamos**=that we
(kay) (noh-soh-tros) (ays-cree-bah-mos)
may write; **que ustedes, ellos, ellas escriban**=that you, they
(kay) (oos-tay-tay-days) (ayl-lyos) (ayl-lyas) (ays-cree-ban)
may write.

IMPERFECTOS DE SUBJUNTIVO=The imperfects of
(eem-payr-fayc-tos) (day) (soob-hoon-tee-voh)
the subjunctive.

The terminations that are affixed to the root of the verbs of the first conjugation to form the imperfects of the subjunctive are: **ara, ase,** for the first and third person singular; **aramos, asemos,** for the first person plural; **aran, asen,** for the third person plural.

Examples:—hablar=to speak; **si yo hablase, si yo hablara**
(ah-blar) (se) (yoh) (ah-blah-say) (see) (yoh) (ah-blah-rah)
=if I should, or, should I speak; **si usted, él, ella hablara,** or,
(see) (oos-tayth) (ell) (ayl-lyah) (ah-blah-rah)
hablase=if you, he, she should speak; **si nosotros hablasemos,**
(ah-blah-say) (see) (noh-soh-tros) (ha-blah-say-mos)
or, **hablaramos**=if we should speak; **si ellos hablasen**=if
(ah-blah-rah-mos) (see) (ayl-lyos) (ah-blah-sayn)
they should speak.

The terminations that are affixed to the root of the verbs of the second and third conjugations to form the imperfects of subjunctive are: **iera,** or **iese,** for the first and third person singular; **ieramos, or, iesemos,** for the first person plural, and, **ieran,** or **iesen,** for the third person plural.

Examples:—vender=to sell; **si yo vendiera,** or, **vendiese**
(vayn-dayr) (see) (yoh) (vayn-dee-ay-rah) (vayn-dee-ay-say)
=if I should sell; **si nosotros vendieramos,** or, **vendiesemos**
(see) (noh-soh-tros) (vayn-dee-ay-rah-mos (vayn-dee-ay-say-mos)
=if we should sell; **si ellos vendieran,** or, **vendiesen**=if they
(see) (ayl-lyos) (vayn-dee-ay-ran) (vayn-dee-ay-sen)
should sell

escribir=to write; **si yo escribiera,** or, **escribiese**=if I should
(ays-cree-beer) (see) (yoh) (ays-cree-bee-ay-rah) (ays-cree-bee-ay-say)
write; **si usted escribiera,** or, **escribiese**=if you should write;
(see) (oos-tayth) (ays-cree-bee-ay-rah) (ays-cree-bee-ay-say)
si nosotros escribieramos, or, **escribiesemos**=if we should
(see) (noh-soh-tros) (ays-cree-bee-ayrah-mos) (ays-cree-bee-ay-say-mos)
write; **si ellos escribieran,** or, **escribiesen**=if they should
(see) (ayl-lyos) (ays-cree-bee-ay-ran) (ays-cree-bee-ay-sen)
write.

LECTURA=Reading

HISTORIA DE ESPAÑA

La historia de España es uno de los más interesantes y útiles estudios que podemos hacer.

España genuinamente agrícola tiene en su variación de productos, cereales, maderas y frutas de renombre universal, sus minas son abundantisimas y ricas, sus ganados en gran número y su industria pujante y floreciente.

La situación geográfica que ocupa hace de España el centro de las vías de comunicación del mundo, entre Europa y Africa y entre Europa y América del Sur y del Norte. Siendo Vigo el puerto español más seguro y más próximo á Nueva York en doscientas millas que cualquier otro puerto de Europa. Sus vientos son puros, su clima delicioso y las cordilleras de montañas que la cruzan en todas direcciones hacen que sea un país en extremo pintoresco.

España siglos antes de Jesucristo estaba habitada por los celtas y por los iberos que hicieron alianza para formar el pueblo celtíbero, los fenicios fundaron grandes centros comerciales y los griegos pasaron á establecerse en su costa.

La primera invasión con que lucha España fué la cartaginesa en la que se inmortaliza la ciudad de Sagunto. Frente á este poder de Cartago viene Roma obteniendo después de rudas luchas su afianzamiento en la península Ibérica inmortalizandose la ciudad de Numancia por su asombroso heroismo.

Después invaden España pueblos de origen germánico procedentes de Alemania, Dinamarca, Suecia y los vándalos

de Rusia, imponiendose á los invasores los godos que luchan con los Árabes, continuando esta guerra no interrumpida durante ocho siglos á la que ponen fin los reyes Católicos Don Fernando de Aragón y Doña Isabel de Castilla que fundan la unidad nacional. Siendo entonces cuando Cristobal Colón descubre el Nuevo Mundo bajo los auspicios de esta gran reina á cuya energía se debe tan magna empresa.

Cortés y Pizarro conquistan los imperios de Méjico y del Perú que pasan con todas las tierras descubiertas á formar parte de la gran nación española de aquel tiempo llegando á ser el imperio más grande y de más poder que en el mundo ha habido, figurando como parte de él á más de casi toda América, gran parte de Alemania, Holanda casi todo Italia, el Rosellón y el Norte de Africa.

Este inmenso poder de España se desmorona rapidamente aunque obteniendo grandes victorias como las de Lepanto y San Quintin.

La literatura y el arte español alcanzan en esta epoca lugar prominente y Cervantes, Calderón, Velazquez, Murillo, Berruguete y otros muchos reciben la admiración del Mundo.

Pasa un período de decadencia en poderio hasta Carlos III que consigue elevar la cultura nacional: Carlos IV fué obligado después de la revolución francesa á renunciar sus derechos en favor de Napoleón, pero el pueblo español en masa se alzó en armas en defensa de su libertad y con esta epopeya que asombro al mundo arrojó á los franceses y humilló el poderio de Francia que orgullosa triunfaba en Europa, terminando así gloriosamente para España la guerra de la independencia.

Laureles son para España la independencia del pueblo hispano-americano que como hijos mayores forman las veinte gloriosas repúblicas hispanas que conservan la lengua, las leyes y la sangre de la madre común.

Después de esta época viene la regeneración española que se vigoriza en nuestros días, no obstante fué interrumpida á intervalos por las guerras civil y de África y con el conflicto armado con los Estados Unidos que da la independencia á Cuba.

España pues ha sido una de las naciones que más han influido en el progreso y civilización, siendo su orgullo los blasones que tanta actividad y sangre costaron á esa noble y generosa raza.

ENCÍCLOPEDIA GEOGRÁFICA

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PAÍSES HISPANOS

ARGENTINA

Es una grande y opulenta nación sudamericana, con un area total de 1.114.000 millas cuadradas; confina al N. con Bolivia; al E. con Paraguay, Brasil, Uruguay y el Atlántico; al S. con el oceano Antártico; y al O. con los Andes.

Granos europeos y frutas incluyendo la vid, han sido introducidos y se cultivan con gran éxito en la mayor parte de la república; durante el año 1912-13 la producción subió á la enorme cantidad de 5.400.000 toneladas de trigo; 1.130.000 toneladas de lino; y 1.682.000 toneladas de cebada. La Argentina ha llegado á ser en la exportación de trigo una de las primeras naciones del mundo. Innumerables manadas de ganado vacuno y caballar, y rebaños de ovejas pastorean en las fértiles pampas donde se multiplican con gran rapídez.

Oro, plata, níquel, cobre, estaño, plomo y hierro además de

ARGENTINA

Is a vast and opulent country of South America, with a total area of 1,114,000 square miles; it is bounded on the N. by Bolivia; on the E. by Paraguay, Brazil, Uraguay, and the Atlantic; on the S. by the Antartic ocean; and on the W. by the Andes.

European grains and fruits including the vine, have been introduced and are cultivated with great success in most parts of the republic; during the year 1912-13 the production of wheat amounted to the enormous quantity of 5,400,000 tons; linseed to 1,130,000 tons; and oats to 1,682,000 tons. The Argentine has become one of the chief wheat exporting countries of the world. Countless herds of cattle, horses and flocks of sheep are pastured on the fertile pampas where they yield abundant increase.

Gold, silver, nickel, copper, tin lead, and iron, besides marble, jasper, and precious stones are

mármol, jaspe y piedras preciosas, se encuentran en los distritos montañosos del N. O. y no hace mucho que petróleo fué descuvierto en rio Vermejo; en el país no hay grandes bosques excepto en la región del Gran Chaco al N. La fauna nativa incluye la puma, el jaguar, el tapir, la llama, la alpaca, la vicuña, el armadillo, el avestruz, etc.

El clima es agradable y muy sano 95° Fahrenheit es aproximadamente la temperatura más alta que se registra. La población de la república en 1912 era 8.700.000 almas, estas cifras comparadas con las del 1895 muestran un aumento del 22 por ciento cada cinco años. El gobierno es repúblicano similar al de los Estados Unidos. Buenos Aires la capital, es una hermosa ciudad, algunos de sus edificios y paseos se comparan favorablemente con los de Berlin, y está unida con otras grandes ciudades incluyendo, Rosario, La Plata, Tucumán, Cordoba, Mendoza, Paraná etc. por excelentes ferrocarriles y líneas telegráficas. Las industrias y el comercio han aumentado enormemente con la llegada de gran número de emigrantes principalmente españoles y alemanes. De acuerdo con el Boletin de la Unión Panamericana el comercio exterior de la Argentina en 1912 ascendió á 865.244.725 pesos oro Argentino de los cuales 384.853.-469 pesos correspondieron á la importación y 480.391.256 pesos á la exportación. El peso oro Argentino equivale comercialmente á 97 centavos oro Americano.

found in the mountanous districts of the N. W., while petroleum has been discovered on the Rio Vermejo. There are no extensive forests in the country except in the region of the Gran Chaco on the N. The native fauna includes the puma, the jaguar, the tapir, the llama, the alpaca, the vicuna, the armadillo, the ostrich etc.

The climate is agreeable and healthful, 95° Fahrenheit being about the highest temperature experienced. The population of the republic in the year 1912 was 8,700,000 souls. These figures compared with those of 1895 show a gain of 22 per cent for every five years. The form of government is republican similar to that of the United States. Buenos Aires the capital is a very beautiful city, some of its buildings and boulevards compare favorably with those of Berlin. It is connected with other large cities including Rosario, La Plata, Tucuman, Cordoba, Mendoza, Parana etc. by excellent railroad and telepraph lines. Industries and commerce have increased enormously with the arrival of large numbers of immigrants, chiefly Spaniards and Germans. According to the Bulletin of the Pan American Union the foreign trade of the Argentine in 1912 amounted to 865,244,725 Argentine gold pesos, of which $384,853,469 were imports and $480,391,256 were exports. The Argentine gold peso is worth commercially about 97 cents American gold.

BOLIVIA

República Sudamericana, con un area total de 515.000 millas cuadradas; confina al N. con el Perú; al E. con el Brasil y Paraguay; al S. con la República Argentina y Chile; y al O. con el Perú y Chile.

Trigo, maiz, cebada, alubias y patatas se producen para el consumo local, el café se cultiva principalmente para la exportación, el azucar de caña, la goma, el cacao, y la canela son importantes productos y su producción aumenta. La cría de ganado, de ovejas y de llamas se hace extensivamente. Bolivia tiene una gran riqueza mineral en plata, cobre, estaño, plomo, zin, antimonio, bismuto, oro, borax y sal. La exportación mineral de Bolivia en el año 1912 fué 27.513.000 pesos oro americano. La población estimada es 2.450.000 almas. El comercio exterior en 1911 ascendió á 54.-991.006 pesos oro, de los cuales 22.764.849 pesos fueron importaciones y 32.226.157 pesos fueron exportaciones. La Paz es la capital y la Ciudad más importante.

BOLIVIA

Is a republic of South America, with a total area of 515,000 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Peru; on the E. by Brazil and Paraguay; on the S. by the Argentine Republic and Chile; and on the W. by Peru and Chile.

Wheat, maize, barley, beans, and potatoes are produced for local consumption. Coffee is raised chiefly for export. Sugar cane, rubber, cinnamon, and cocoa are important products whose yield is increasing. Cattle, sheep, and llamas are extensively bred. Bolivia has great mineral wealth, in silver, copper, tin, lead, zinc, antimony, bismuth, gold, borax, and salt. The mineral exports of Bolivia for the year 1912 were $27,513,000. The population is estimated at about 2,450,000 souls. The foreign trade in 1911 amounted to $54,-991,006 of which $22,764,849 were imports and $32,226,157 were exports. The capital and largest city is La Paz.

COLOMBIA

República situada en la parte noroeste de la América del Sur, con un area total de 473.202 millas cuadradas. La superficie del país es variada, altísimas montañas ocupan el oeste y grandes planicies de tierras bajas se extienden por el este. El clima varia desde el frio de las mon-

COLOMBIA

Is a republic situated in the Northwestern part of South America, with a total area of 473,202 square miles. The surface of the country is varied; lofty mountains occupying the west, and vast low lying plains the east. The climate ranges from mountain cold with snow

tañas con nieve y hielo á las condiciones del trópico meridional.

Entre sus productos minerales hay oro, plata, hierro, cobre, plomo, carbón, azufre, zin, antimonio, arsénico, cinabrio, sal de roca, cristál, granito, mármol, amatistas, rubies y jaspe. Mucho del platino del mundo se ha obtenido del alto San Juan. Las famosas minas de esmeraldas del Muzo han sido arrendadas por el gobierno á un sindicato inglés. La población estimada es 5.032.000 almas. El comercio exterior de Colombia en 1911 ascendió á la suma de $40.484.762 pesos oro americano, de los cuales $18.108.863 pesos fueron importaciones y $22.375.899 pesos exportaciones. La capital es Bogotá.

and ice, to southern tropical conditions.

Among the natural mineral products are gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, coal, sulphur, zinc, antimony, arsenic, cinnabar, rock-salt, crystal, granite, marble, amenthysts, rubies, and jasper. Much of the world's platinum is obtained from upper San Juan. The famous emerald mines of Muzo are leased by the government to an English syndicate. The population is estimated at about 5,032,000 souls. The foreign trade of Colombia in 1911 amounted to $40,484,762 of which $18,108,863 were imports and $22,375,899 were exports. The capital is Bogota.

COSTA RICA

República centroamericana con un area de 23.000 millas cuadradas, está situada entre Nicaragua y Panamá. El interior del país es muy montañoso y la costa de forma irregular. El clima es templado y la tierra excesivamente fértil. Los bosques son extensos y producen caoba, cedro, palo de rosa, ébano y caucho. Casi todas las frutas tropicales abundan, otros productos importantes son, tabaco, café, arroz y algodón. Los recursos minerales son extensos. La población estimada es 400.000 almas. El comercio exterior de Costa Rica en 1911 ascendió á

COSTA RICA

Is a republic of Central America. Its area is 23,000 square miles. It is situated between Nicaragua and Panama. The interior of the country is very mountainous, the coast very irregular. The climate is temperate and the soil exceedingly fertile. The forests are extensive, yielding mahogany, cedar, rosewood, ebony, and caoutchouc. Nearly all tropical fruits abound. Other important productions are tobacco, coffee, rice, and cotton. The mineral resources are quite extensive. The population is estimated to be about 400,000 souls. The foreign trade of

17.987.711 pesos oro, de los cuales 8.967.561 pesos fueron importaciones y 9.020.150 pesos fueron exportaciones. La capital es San José.

Costa Rica in 1911 amounted to $17,987,711 of which $8,967,561 were imports and $9,020,150 were exports. The capital is San Jose.

CUBA

La mayor de las Antillas, situada á la entrada del Golfo de Méjico. Con un area de 45.872 millas cuadradas. El suelo de la "Perla de las Antillas" es maravillosamente rico. Entre sus productos tiene azucar de caña, tabaco, arroz, algodón, y frutas tropicales, incluyendo la naranja, el coco, la banana, la guayaba, y la piña. La riqueza mineral de Cuba es grande en minas de cobre. La población estimada es 2.224.000 almas. La capital es Havana y el comercio exterior de Cuba en 1911 ascendió á 236.319.087 pesos oro, de los cuales 113.433.135 pesos fueron importaciones y 122.885.952 pesos fueron exportaciones. La producción de azucar bruto, en el año 1912 fué estimada en más de 1.850.000 toneladas.

CUBA

Is the largest of the West Indies Islands and is situated at the entrance to the Gulf of Mexico. Its area is 45,872 square miles. The soil of the "Pearl of the Antilles" is marvelously rich. Among the products are sugar-cane, tobacco, rice, maise, cotton, and tropical fruits, including oranges, cocoanuts, bananas, guabas, and pine-apples. The mineral wealth of Cuba is largely in the copper mines. The population is estimated to be about 2,224,000 souls. The capital is Havana and the foreign trade of Cuba in 1911 amounted $236,319,087 of which $113,433,-135 were imports and $122,885,-952 were exports. The output of raw-sugar for the year 1912 was estimated to be over 1,850,-000 tons.

CHILE

República sudamericana con un area total de 307.620 millas cuadradas. Confina al N. con el Perú; al E. con Bolivia y con la República Argentina y al S. y O. con el Oceano Pacífico.

Chile central es fertil, en la parte Sur la tierra generalmente es pobre, aunque el suelo de los valles donde pastan grandes

CHILE

Is a republic of South America, whose total area is 307.620 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Peru; E. by Bolivia and the Argentine Republic; S. and W. by the Pacific Ocean.

Central Chile is fertile; in the southern portions generally the land is poor, but the soil of the valleys, where large herds of

manadas de ganado, son fertilísimos. La gran prosperidad de la nación es debida á la producción de enormes cantidades de nitrato de sodio que se encuentra principalmente en las provincias del Norte, Antofagasta y Tarapaca. Cobre, por el cual fué famoso, muestra tendencia á ganar su primera importancia. Chile fué el primer estado sudamericano que construyó ferrocarriles. Recientemente completó un sistema de ferrocarriles que une el Pacífico con el Atlántico, extendiendose desde Valparaiso á Buenos Aires.

Chile comercialmente es la nación sudamericana más importante de la costa del Pacífico. Su comercio exterior en 1911 ascendió á la suma de 251.265.890 pesos oro, de los cuales 127.381.479 fueron importaciones y 123.884.417 fueron exportaciones. La población estimada es 3.500.000 almas. La capital es Santiago.

cattle graze, is very fertile. The country's great prosperity is largely due to the production of enormous quantities of sodium nitrate, which is found chiefly in the Northern provinces of Antofagasta and Tarapaca. Copper, for which Chile was once famous, shows a tendency to regain its former importance. Chile was the first South American State to construct railways. A railway system crossing the Andes, connecting the Pacific with the Atlantic Ocean was recently completed. It extends from Valparaiso to Buenos Aires.

Chile is commercially the most important country on the Western Coast. The foreign trade in 1911 amunted to $251,265,890 of which $127,381,479 were imports and $123,884,417 were exports. The population is estimated at about 3,500,000. The capital is Santiago.

ECUADOR

República sudamericana situada en la zona ecuatorial de la costa del Pacífico, con un area total de 122.950 millas cuadradas incluyendo las islas de los Galapagos. Las regiones altas son escarpadas y frias no obstante gran parte de los valles elevados como el de Quito, el clima es delicioso. Los principales productos son, patatas, cebada, trigo y frutas, en las regiones bajas crecen todos los productos del suelo tropicál coco, cacao, café, azucar, etc.

ECUADOR

Is a republic of South America, situated in the equatorial belt on the Pacific coast. The total area is 122,950 square miles, including the Galapagos Islands. In the higher regions it is rough and cold, but in great part, the elevated valleys, as that of Quito, have a delightful climate. The chief products are potatoes, barley, wheat and fruits. In the lower regions all the food products of the tropical zone, cacao, coffee, sugar, etc. are grown.

The existence of petroleum

La existencia de petroleo ha sido probada en varias localidades, pero aun nada se ha hecho para desenvolver esta industria. En la provincia de Cuenca valiosos filones de mineral de plata son conocidos pero no explotados, tambien se encuentran depósitos de cobre, plomo, hierro, y carbón. El comercio exterior del Ecuador en 1911 ascendió á la suma de 21.565.662 pesos oro, de los cuales 8.007.629 pesos fueron importaciones y 13.558.033 pesos fueron exportaciones. La capital es Quito y la población estimada en 1912 es 1.500.000 almas.

has been proved in various localities, but nothing has yet been done to develop the industry. In the province of Cuenca valuable lands of silver-bearing ore are known but not exploited; deposits of copper, lead, iron, and coal also occur. The foreign trade of Ecuador in 1911 amounted to $21,565,662 of which $8,007,629 were imports and $13,558,033 were exports. The capital is Quito and the population in 1912 is estimated at about 1,500,000.

EL SALVADOR

República centroamericana en la costa del Pacífico entre Guatemala y Honduras. Su area es 7.225 millas cuadradas. Su suelo es extremadamente fértil. Los principales productos de exportación son, café, plata, azucar, y cueros. La capital es San Salvador. El comercio exterior en 1911 ascendió á 13.796.679 pesos, de los cuales 5.390.370 pesos fueron importaciones y 8.406.309 pesos fueron exportaciones. La población estimada es 1.700.000 almas.

SALVADOR

Is a republic of Central America, situated on the Pacific Coast between Guatemala and Honduras. The area is 7,225 square miles. The soil is remarkably fertile. The chief exports are coffee, silver, raw sugar and leather. The capital is San Salvador The foreign trade in 1911 amounted to $13,796,679 of which $5,390,370 were imports and $8,406,309 were exports. The population is estimated to be about 1,700,000 souls.

ISLAS FILIPINAS

Archipiélago en el Oceano Pacífico que comprende más de 1.800 islas de las cuales las más grandes son, Luzón y Mindanao; su area total es 122.000 millas cuadradas. La mayor parte

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Are an archipelago in the Pacific Ocean, comprising more than 1,800 islands of which the two largest are Luzon and Mindanao. The total area is about 122,000 square miles. The great

de las islas son pequeñas, las importantes son menos de doce en número. El suelo es muy fértil y es probable que el area en cultivación pueda ser aumentada mucho, las islas pueden soportar una población de 40 millones de habitantes. Las Islas Filipinas tienen una gran riqueza mineral pero casi nada se ha hecho en dirección de desenvolverla. Los principales productos son, arroz, maiz, azucar, tabaco y cacao. ganado, vacuno, cabras y ovejas han sido introducidos de españa pero no son numerosos. La principal bestia de carga es el carabao que se usa para arar los campos de arroz y para tiro de arrastre y carga.

El arcipiélago fué cedido por España á los Estados Unidos mediante el pago de 20 millones de pesos oro. La población se estima en 9 millones de almas. El comercio exterior de las Islas Filipinas en 1911 ascendió á 104.-869.816 pesos oro, de los cuales 54.549.980 pesos fueron importaciones y 50.319.836 pesos fueron exportaciones. Manila es la capital.

er portion of the islands are small; the important islands are less than a dozen in number. The soil is very fertile and it is probable that the area under cultivation could be very largely increased and that the Islands could support a population of 40 million inhabitants. The Philippine Islands have a very large mineral wealth but very little has been attempted in the direction of developing it. The chief products, are rice, corn, sugar, tobacco, cocoanuts, and cocoa; cattle, goats and sheep have been introduced from Spain but they are not numerous. The principal beast of burden is the carabao, or water buffalo, which is used for plowing rice fields, as well as for drawing heavy loads on sledges or on carts.

The archipelago was ceded by Spain to the United States which made a payment of $20,000,000 to Spain. The population is estimated at about nine million souls. The foreign trade of the Philippine Islands in 1912 amounted to $104,869,816 of which $54,549,980 were imports and $50,319,836 were exports. The capital is Manila.

ESPAÑA

Reino europeo situado en el extremo suroeste de Europa, comprende once trece partes de la península Ibérica, además, las Islas Baleares, las Islas Canarias y la estación fortíficada de Ceuta en la costa de Marruecos opuesta á Gibraltar. El area

SPAIN

Is a kingdom situated in the extreme south-western part of Europe. It comprises about eleven-thirteenths of the Iberian Peninsula, in addition to the Balearic Islands, the Canary Islands and the fortified Station of Ceuto on the Moroccan Coast, oppo-

total es 194.700 millas cuadradas que es más de dos veces la extensión de la Gran Bretaña y casi 85.000 millas cuadradas más grande que Itália y Sicilia combinadas. En todos los lados excepto el de Portugal los limites de España continental son naturales. La Península está separada de Francia por los Pirineos, los otros lados están bañados por el mar. Como posesiones coloniales además de Ceuta, España posee en la costa marroquí, Melilla, Alhucenas, Peñón de la Gomera, Ifni, Rio de Oro que se extiende en la costa del Sahara y su tierra adentro entre el África Occidental francesa y Marruecos. Rio Muní, colonia de la Guinea Española entre el Congo francés y la colonia Alemana de Camerun, Fernando Pó, Annibon, Corisco y otras islas en el Golfo de Guinea.

Poseyendo variados recursos y estando favorablemente situada para el comercio, España puede esperarse que tome lugar prominente entre las comunidades comerciales de Europa.

España tiene 21 provincias maritimas con más de 120 puertos de alguna importancia en los cuales en el año 1911 entraron 20.766 buques con 21 millón de toneladas y salieron 18.157 buques con 20 y ½ millones de toneladas. Su marina mercante en 1915 consistia en 640 vapores y 301 buques de vela con un desplazamiento de 905.000 toneladas.

En 1915 había en operación 16.000 kilómetros de ferrocarril y 45.000 de lineas telegráficas.

site Gibraltar. The total area is 194.700 square miles, which is more than twice the size of Great Britain and nearly 85,000 square miles larger than Italy and Sicily combined. On all sides except that of Portugal, the boundaries of Continental Spain are natural. The Peninsula is separated from France by the Pyrenees, the other sides are surrounded by the sea. As to colonial possessions, apart from Ceuta, Spain possesses, on the Moroccan seaboard, Melilla, Alhucenas, Peñon de la Gomera,, Ifni, Rio de Oro, a stretch of the Saharan coast and its hinterland lying between Morocco and French West Africa, the Muni River settlements of Spanish Guinea, situated between the French Congo, and the German colony of Cameroon, Fernando Pó, Annobon, Corisco, and other Islands in the Gulf of Guinea.

Possessing varied resources and being favorably situated for commerce, Spain might be expected to take a leading place among the trading communities of Europe. Spain has 21 seaboard provinces with more than 120 ports of some importance, 20,766 vessels of 21 million tons entered these ports during the year 1911 and 18,157 vessels of 20½ millions tons cleared from them. Her merchant marine in January 1915 consisted of 640 steamers and 301 sailing vessels of 905,000 tons. In 1915 there were in operation 16,000 kilometers of railway and 45,000 of telegraph lines. Spain has about 600,000 horses, a mil-

España tiene 600.000 caballos, un millón de mulas, 800.000 asnos 2 y ½ millones de ganado vacuno, 16 millones de ovejas, 3 y ½ millones de cabras, 2 y ½ millones de ganado de cerda y 3.400 camellos. El comercio exterior de España en 1913 ascendió á 470.411.110 pesos oro, de los cuales 254.621.073.60 pesos fueron importaciones y 215.790.036.40 pesos fueron exportaciones. La población estimada es 22 millones de almas. El turismo da evidencias de dirigir sus pasos en esta dirección. Tal vez no es obtimismo preveer el principio de una era que puede eclipsar esa del siglo XV, siglo de oro de su historia.

lion mules, 800,000 donkeys, 2½ million cattle, 16 million sheep, 3½ million goats, 2½ million swine, 3,400 camels. The foreign trade of Spain in 1913 amounted to $470,411,110 of which $254,621,073.60 were imports and $215,790,036.40 were exports. The population is estimated to be about 22 million souls. The tide of tourist travel gives some evidence of turning in her direction. It may not be over optimistic to forsee the dawn of an era which may eclipse that of the 15th century—the golden age of her history.

GUATEMALA

República centroamericana, confina con Méjico, Honduras, San Salvador y con el Oceano Pacífico, su area es 48.990 millas cuadradas. El país es extremamente montañoso. El clima es templado en las mesetas, que forman una considerable porción del estado. El suelo generalmente es de gran fertilidad y produce, maiz, trigo, arroz, café, algodón, tabaco, azucar, legumbres y gran variedad de frutas tropicales. Los recursos minerales son en oro, plata, plomo, carbón, mármol y azufre. La población se estima en 2 millones de almas. El comercio exterior de Guatemala en 1911 ascendió á 17.496.145 pesos oro, de los cuales 6.514.421 pesos fueron importaciones y 10.981.724 fueron exportaciones. La capital es Guatemala la Nueva.

GUATEMALA

Is a republic of Central America. It is bounded by Mexico, Honduras, San Salvador and the Pacific Ocean. Its area is 48.990 square miles. The country is exceedingly mountainous. The climate is temperate on the table-land which forms a considerable portion of the state. The soil generally is of great fertility, producing maize, wheat, rice, coffee, cotton, tobacco, sugar, vegetables, and tropical fruits in great variety. The mineral resources are, gold, silver, lead, coal, marble and sulphur. The population is estimated to be about 2 million souls. The foreign trade of Guatemala in 1911 amounted to $17,496,145 of which $6,514,421 were imports and $10,981,724 were exports. The capital is Guatemala la Nueva.

HONDURAS

República centroamericana situada en el Golfo de Méjico. Es generalmente montañosa, teniendo 500 millas de costa marítima en la que posee excelentes puertos. Sus principales productos son, bananas, tabaco, azucar y café. Los recursos minerales son de alguna importancia, el valor de la producción de oro asciende á 250.000 pesos anuales. El comercio exterior en 1911 ascendió á 6.585.665 pesos oro, de los cuales 3.560.939 pesos fueron importaciones y 3.024.726 pesos fueron exportaciones. La población se estima en 554.000 almas. La capital es Tagucigalpa.

HONDURAS

Is a republic of Central America, situated on the Gulf of Mexico. It is generally mountainous, has 500 miles of coast line and possesses excellent ports. The principal products are bananas, tobacco, sugar and coffee. The mineral resources are of some importance. The value of the gold production amounts to $250,000 annually. The foreign trade in 1911 amounted to $6,585,665 of which $3,560,939 were imports and $3,024,726 were exports. The population is estimated to be about 554.000 souls. The capital is Tagucigalpa.

MÉJICO

Extensa república norteamericana situada entre los Estados Unidos y Guatemala. Su area de 767.000 millas cuadradas consiste en su mayor parte en una elevada meseta cruzada por altas montañas. Su clima es variado, en la altiplanicie, es uniforme de perpetua primavera, en las montañas es frío y la costa baja y pantanosa tiene un clima tropical malsano.

Sus depósitos minerales son muy importantes en oro, plata, cobre y plomo, algunas de sus minas estan en explotación desde epocas remotas pareciendo ser inagotables, el campo de petroleo es extenso, siendo algunos de sus pozos famosos por su gran capacidad.

La principal ocupación es la agricultura y ganaderia. Los

MEXICO

Is a very extensive republic of North America lying between the United States and Guatemala. Its area of 767,000 square miles, consists for the most part of an elevated table land traversed by high mountains. Its climate is diverse. That of the tableland is equable, of perpetual spring. The mountains are cold, while the coast, low and swampy, has a climate tropical and unhealthful.

Its mineral deposits are very important in gold, silver, copper, and lead; some of its mines have been worked from an early date and seem inexhaustible. Its petroleum fields are also extensive. Some of the wells are famous for their great capacity.

The chief occupation is agriculture and stock raising. The

principales productos son, azucar, maiz, café, tabaco y cáñamo. La admósfera en las altas mesetas es extremadamente seca por lo cual las cosechas dependen grandemente del riego. En las tierras bajas de la costa se encuentran maderas de tinte, valiosas maderas de construcción, plantas medicinales, goma, palmas, ébano, palo de rosa y pino.

Los habitantes son españoles, criollos, indios y otras razas confundidas. Los habitantes primitivos fueron Aztecas. El comercio exterior en el año 1911 ascendió á 243.458.851 pesos oro, de los cuales 96.006.883 pesos fueron importaciones y 147.451.968 pesos fueron exportaciones. La capital es la ciudad de Méjico y la población se estima en 15 millones de almas.

chief products are sugar, maize, coffee, tobacco, and hemp. The atmosphere of the table lands is remarkably free from moisture, so that crops are largely dependent on irrigation. In the low lands of the coast are found dye woods, valuable timbers, medicinal plants, indian rubber palms, ebony, rosewood, and pine.

The inhabitants are Spaniards, Creoles of Spanish descent, Indians, and mixed races. The early inhabitants were Aztecs, In the year 1911 the foreign trade amounted to $243,458,851 of which $96,006,883 were imports and $147,451,968 were exports. The Capital is Mexico City and the population is estimated at 15 million souls.

NICARAGUA

República centroamericana, se extiende desde el mar Caribe al Oceano Pacífico, entre Costa Rica y Honduras; su area es 49.200 millas cuadradas. Espesos bosques cubren grandes areas abundando en ellos, la caoba, el palo de rosa, el palo de tinte, la goma y otros árboles que producen maderas ornamentales. Grandes manadas de ganado se multíplican en los extensos planos de la meseta central. El rico suelo en cultivación en la región occidental, produce maiz, café, cacao, azucar, algodón arroz, tabaco y frutas tropicales.

La construcción de un canal atraves de Nicaragua que conec-

NICARAGUA

Is a republic of Central America, extending from the Caribbean Sea to the Pacific Ocean, between Costa Rica and Honduras. Its area is 49,200 square miles. Extensive areas are covered by dense forests, including, mahogany, rose wood, log wood, india rubber and other trees that yield ornamental woods. Large herds of cattle are bred on the extensive plains of the central plateau. The rich soil of the cultivated western region yields, maize coffee, cocoa, sugar, cotton, rice, tobacco and tropical fruits.

The construction of a canal across Nicaragua connecting the

te los oceanos Atlantico y Pacífico es perfectamente factible y siendo capaz para acomodar los más grandes transatlanticos no costaría su construcción más de 115 millones de duros.

El comercio exterior en 1911 ascendió á 7.401.380 pesos oro, de los cuales 2.856.305 pesos, fueron importaciones y 4.545.075 pesos, fueron exportaciones. La población se estima en 600.000 almas. La capital es Managua.

Atlantic and Pacific oceans, is quite possible; it will cost not over $115 millions and will be capable of accommodating the largest Ocean steamer.

The foreign trade in 1911 amounted to $7,401,380 of which $2,856,305 were imports and $4,545,075 were exports. The population is estimated to be about 600,000. The capital is Managua.

PANAMÁ

República centroamericana, antes de su secesión en 1903 formaba parte de Colombia. Su area es 31.571 millas cuadradas. La república ocupa el istmo de Panamá y sus productos son similares á los del norte de Colombia. Su importancia es debida al canal interoceanico que se extiende desde el puerto artificial de Colón en el mar Caribe á la ciudad de Panamá, que es la capital, situada en el Pacífico, ambas ciudades estan unidas por un ferrocarril que es una de las grandes vías del comercio intercional. La población se estima en 420.000 almas. El comercio exterior en 1911 ascendió á 11.774.120 pesos oro, de los cuales 10.020.070 pesos fuéron importaciones y 1.754.050 pesos fuéron exportaciones.

CANAL DE PANAMÁ

En el año 1528 la idea de la construcción de un canal atraves del Istmo fué ya tomada en consideración. En 1551 fué presentado un memorial á Felipe II

PANAMA

Is a Central American republic. Prior to its secession in 1903 it was a part of Colombia. Its area is 31,571 square miles. The republic occupies the Isthmus of Panama and its products are similar to those of Northern Colombia. Its importance is due to the Interoceanic canal which extends from the artificial port of Colon on the Caribbean Sea to the city of Panama, situated on the Pacific which is the capital, both towns are connected by a railway which is one of the great international highways of trade. The population is estimated to be about 420,000. The foreign trade in 1911 amounted to $11,774,120 of which $10,020,070 were imports and $1,754,050 were exports.

PANAMA CANAL

In the year 1528 the idea of a ship canal across the isthmus was already entertained. In 1551 a memorial was presented to Philip II king of Spain urging that work be undertaken with

rey de España en el que se urgia para que el trabajo empezase sin demora. En 1771 el gobierno español ordenó un estudio práctico de canal y otra vez en 1779 pero acontecimientos políticos en Europa impidieron acción futura.

Poco después del establecimiento de la República de Panamá, un tratado de canal, fué firmado en Novembre del 1903 entre los Estados Unidos y Panamá. Por la clausulas del tratado, Panama garantizaba á los Estados Unidos á perpetuidad una zona de tierra de cinco millas de ancha á cada lado del canal, en cambio de estas garantias los Estados Unidos pagaron á Panamá 10 millones de pesos oro.

El canal es un "Canal de esclusas" con una longitud aproximada de 50 millas incluyendo 9 millas y media de entrada oceánica, dejando para la longitud terrestre unas 40 y media millas. El canal tiene en su más alto nivel 85 pies sobre el nivel del mar, al que se llega por ascensión en 3 esclusas en Gatun en el lado del Atlántico y 3 esclusas en el lado del Pacífico, cada esclusa tiene una longitud aprovechable de 1000 pies y un ancho de 110 pies. La presa de Gatun forma un lago con un area superficial de 164 millas cuadradas. El ancho del canal varia entre 300 pies en el corte de Culebra á un ancho idefinido en el lago. Se estima el coste total del canal á los Estados Unidos en 375 millones de pesos oro.

out delay. In 1771 the Spanish government ordered a survey for a canal and again in 1779 but political disturbances in Europe prevented further action.

Soon after the establishment of the Republic of Panama, a canal treaty between the United States and Panama was signed in November 1903. By the terms of the treaty Panama granted to the United States in perpetuity a zone of land five miles wide on each side of the canal. In return for these grants the United States paid to Panama $10 millions.

The canal is a "lock canal" about fifty miles in length including 9½ miles of ocean approaches, leaving the land length about 40½ miles. The canal has a summit level of 85 feet above the sea, reached by a flight of 3 locks at Gatun, on the Atlantic side and 3 on the Pacific side, each lock has a usable length of 1,000 feet and a width of 110 feet. The Gatun dam has a lake with a superficial area of 164 square miles. The bottom width of the canal varies from 300 feet in Culebra cut to an indefinite width in the lake. It is estimated that the total cost of the canal to the United States is $375 millions.

PARAGUAY

República sudamericana, situada entre Bolivia, Brasil y la República Argentina. Su area es 98.000 millas cuadradas. Una cordillera de montañas la cruza en la general dirección de N. á S. La parte sur es uno de los más fértiles distritos de Sudamerica y consiste en lomas y suaves vertientes con ricas provisiones de madera, y anchas praderas que proporcionan excelentes terrenos para pastos. Las industrias principales son la cría de ganado y el cultivo de té. Las exportaciones incluyen la yerba mate ó té del Paraguay, tabaco, maderas de construcción y naranjas. El comercio exterior en 1911 ascendió á 11.041.546 pesos oro, de los cuales 6.252.481 pesos fueron importaciones y 4.789.065 pesos fueron exportaciones. La población se estima en 800.000 habitantes. La capital es Asunción.

PARAGUAY

Is a south american Republic, situated between Bolivia, Brazil, and the Argentine Republic. Its area is 98,000 square miles. A mountain chain runs in the general direction of N. to S. The southern portion is one of the most fertile districts of So. America, consisting of hills and gentle slopes richly wooded and of wide savannas, which afford excellent pasture ground. The principal industries are cattle raising and the cultivation of tea. The exports include yerba mate or Paraguay tea, tobacco, timber and oranges. The foreign trade in 1911 amounted to $11,041,546 of which $6,252,481 were imports and $4,789,065 were exports. The population is estimated to be about 800,000. The capital is Asuncion.

PERÚ

República marítima sudamericana en la costa del Pacífico, entre el Ecuador y Chile, su area es 695.720 millas cuadradas. Los altos Andes se extienden en las regiones del oeste y sur y son ricos en minerales de plata y oro. La explotación de minas se hace desde el tiempo de la conquista por Pizzarro sin haberse notado disminución en sus filones. La extensión de lineas ferreas desde los puertos á las regiones montañosas constantemente aumentan el desenvolvimiento de va-

PERU

Is a maritime Republic of south America on the Pacific coast, between Ecuador and Chile. Its area is 695,720 square miles. In the western and southern parts are the high Andes which are rich in ores of silver and gold. The exploitation of mines has proceeded from the conquest by Pizarro until now without noticeable diminution of the resources. The extension of railways from the ports into the mountain regions is constantly increasing the de-

liosas propiedades especialmente de cobre y plata.

La vertiente oeste de los Andes y los valles de los rios estan cubiertos con espesos bosques. Perú es peculiar en su producción de quina de la que suministra casi integra la demanda universal de este producto. Algodón de calidad superior para el cual el suelo y el clima se adaptan admirablemente está ahora en floreciente producción y gradualmente aumentando en cantidad, café, azucar, cacao, maiz, cereales y deliciosas frutas crecen en abundancia. La cría de ganado se hace por sus pieles y en los Andes manadas de alpacas son cuidadas por su lana. La cría de llamas, caballos y mulas para el transporte es grande.

El comercio exterior en 1911 ascendió á 67.036.000 pesos oro, de los cuales 30.964.945 pesos fueron importaciones y 36.071.055 pesos fueron exportaciones. La población se estima en 4.500.000 habitantes. La capital es Lima.

velopment of valuable properties especially of copper and silver.

The western slope of the Andes and the valleys of the rivers are covered with dense forests. Peru is peculiar in its yield of cinchona or peruvian bark. The world supply of which is almost exclusively obtained here. Cotton of superior quality, for which the soil and climate are admirably adapted, is now produced and is gradually increasing in quantity. Coffee, sugar cane, cacao, rice, cereals, and fruits of the most delicious flavor are largely grown. Cattle are raised for their hides, and in the Andes, herds of alpacas are kept for their wool. The breeding of llamas, horses and mules for mountain transport is extensive.

The foreign trade in 1911 amounted to $67,036,000 of which $30,964,945 were imports and $36,071,055 were exports. The population is estimated to be about 4,500,000. The capital is Lima.

PUERTO RICO

Es una de las Antillas situada 30 millas al este de San Domingo, su area es 3.600 millas cuadradas. La isla es montañosa con anchos y fértiles valles. Las industrias son puramente agrícolas. La cosecha más importante es la del azucar, siguiendola en valor la del tabaco, produce café de calidad superior

PORTO RICO

Is a west Indian island, 30 miles E. of Santo Domingo with an area of about 3.600 square miles. It is montanous, with broad and fertile valleys. The industries are wholly agricultural. Sugar is the most valuable crop, tobacco comes next. Coffee of superior quality is raised and sold chiefly in Europe.

que se vende casi en su totalidad en Europa, frutas se exportan á los Estados Unidos. En la isla hay gran riqueza y en muchos sitios evidencias de gran prosperidad, tiene ricas plantaciones y se encuentran promesas de gran futuro para Puerto Rico. El público en general es muy pacífico.

El comercio exterior en 1912 ascendió á 92.631.836 pesos oro de los cuales 42.926.473 pesos fueron importaciones y 49.705.-413 pesos fueron exportaciones. La población se estima en 1.200.-000. La capital es San Juan. Puerto Rico fué cedido por España á los Estados Unidos en 1898.

Fruits are exported to the United States. There is much wealth in the island and in many places are evidences of great prosperity, rich plantations and promise of a great future for Porto Rico. The people are generally very peaceful.

The foreign trade in 1912 amounted to $92,631,836 of which $42,926,473 were imports and $49,705,413 were exports. The population is estimated to be about 1,200,000. The capital is San Juan. Porto Rico was ceded by Spain to the United States in 1898.

REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA

Es una de las Antillas situada entre Cuba y Puerto Rico en el mar Caribe. Su area es 19.325 millas cuadradas, es montañosa conteniendo en el interior anchos planos de gran fertilidad y está cruzada por grandes rios. Los bosques producen valiosas maderas, principalmente caoba y palo campeche ó de tinte. Café, algodón, tabaco, cacao y otros productos tropicales, se cultivan para la exportación. El comercio exterior en 1911 ascendió á 17.954.568 pesos oro, de los cuales 6.949.662 pesos fueron importaciones y 11.004.906 pesos fueron exportaciones. La población se estima en 700.000 almas. La capital es Santo Domingo.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Is a West Indian Island, situated between Cuba and Porto Rico on the Caribbean sea. Its area is 19,325 square miles. It is mountanous but it contains a broad interior plain of great fertility and is traversed by large rivers. The forests yield, ornamental woods, chief mahogany and logwood. Coffee, cotton, tobacco, cacao, and other tropical products are cultivated for export. The foreign trade in 1911 amounted to 17,954,568 of which $6,949,662 were imports and $11,-004,906 were exports. The population is estimated to be about 700,000. The capital is Santo Domingo.

URAGUAY

República sudamericana en la costa del Atlántico entre el Brasil y Argentina. Su area es 72.-110 millas cuadradas. La superficie presenta una serie de grandes llanuras cruzadas ocasionalmente por lomas de no gran elevación, en general casi desprovisto de arbolado. El clima es remarcablemente suave y sano.

Sus productos son trigo, maiz, cebada, arroz, legumbres, lino, cáñamo, algodón y azucar, tambien hay frutas en abundancia. Grandes manadas de ganado caballar y vacuno corren libres en las fértiles pampas. El comercio exterior en 1911 ascendió á 94.005.151 pesos oro, de los cuales 47.687.115 fueron importaciones y 46.318.936 pesos fueron exportaciones. La población se estima en 1.045.000 habitantes. La capital es Montevideo.

URAGUAY

Is a South American Republic on the Atlantic coast between Brazil and Argentina. Its area is 72,110 square miles. The surface presents a series of extensive plains traversed by occasional ranges of hills of no great elevation, the whole being almost destitute of trees. The climate is remarkably mild and salubrious.

Wheat, maize, barley, rice pulse, flax, hemp, cotton, and sugar are the products. Fruits are in abundance. Vast droves of horses and horned cattle run wild on the fertile pampas. The foreign trade in 1911 amounted to $94,005,151 of which $47,687,-115 were the imports and $46,-318,036 were the exports. The population is estimated to be about 1,045,000. The capital is Montevideo.

VENEZUELA

República sudamericana en el mar Caribe, entre Colombia y el Brasil. Su area es aproximadamente 400.000 millas cuadradas. Las partes norte y meridional son elevadas, la mayor parte del interior consiste en planos herbosos que se transforman en espesos bosques en los valles bajos del Orinoco, el cual encuentra su ruta al mar atraves del gran pantanoso delta. Las montañas de la parte occidental de los Andes tienen valiosas minas. Los bosques del bajo Orinoco parecen esos del Amazonas en

VENEZUELA

Is a South American Republic on the Caribbean sea, between Colombia and Brazil. Its area is about 400,000 square miles. The northern and southern boundaries are elevated and the larger part of the interior consists of grassy plains changing to dense forests in the lower valley of the Orinoco which finds its way to the sea through a vast swampy delta. The mountains in the western part of the Andes contain valuable mines. The forests of the lower Orinoco resemble those of the Amazon

su gran frondosidad y producen, gomas y muchas bonitisimas maderas ornamentales. En esas forestas abundan, animales feroces, pájaros, y reptiles, y hay gran variedad de monos, ciervos y tamandoas. Las pesquerias del mar Caribe son ricas en esponjas, perlas y conchas de tortuga. Las principales industrias son la agricultura y la ganaderia. Siendo nación de gran futuro. El comercio exterior en 1911 ascendió á 41.079.-274 pesos oro, de los cuales 18.-394.-890 pesos fueron importaciones y 22.684.384 pesos fueron exportaciones. La población se estima en 2.800.000 almas. La capital es Caracas.

in their luxuriance, and furnish, rubber and many beautiful ornamental woods. These forests abound in wild animals, birds, and reptiles, there are many species of monkeys deer and ant eaters. The fisheries of the Caribbean sea are rich in sponges, pearls, and tortoise shell. Agriculture and catle raising are the principal industries. It is a nation with a great future. The foreign trade in 1911 amounted to $41,079,274 of wihch $18,394,-890 were imports and $22,684,-384 were exports. The population is estimated to be about 2,800,000. The capital is Caracas.

These statistics are based upon information kindly submitted by that worthy and beneficent International Institution.—"The Pan-American Union" of Washington, D. C.

For translation into Spanish

OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE SPANISH LANGUAGE

The foreign trade of Spanish Speaking Countries amounts to about three billions of dollars annually.

Raw materials and food products comprise practically all their ever increasing exports.

The mineral resources of Latin-America and Spain are inexhaustible and can easily be developed a hundredfold within a few years.

The extensive forests, which contain many valuable woods,

are practically untouched. Mahogany, cedar, rosewood, ebony, and necessary timbers abound.

The virgin soil of Spanish-America is still to a large extent awaiting the cultivator, as only a small percentage of its fertile valleys and uplands is under cultivation, yet such is its fertility and productiveness that it has already become the world's storehouse of food products. Its production of meat, cereals, coffee, fruits and sugar are immensely important. It leads the world in tobacco, rubber and petroleum.

A great variety of natural resources, many of which have hardly been touched, simply await the hand of man. The latent possibilities are enormous.

Attention has recently been directed to this part of the globe and there are now many evidences that this long dormant country is awakening, attracting new capital and making substantial progress in developing its resources.

The soil and climate are admirably adapted to stock raising, and millions of cattle and sheep roam over its pampas and grassy plains.

Capital, brains, and brawn are needed to develop its railroads, open its mines and bring machinery to conquer nature. A wonderful opportunity is open for Yankee energy.

Spain, in recent years, has manifested a growing desire to foster commercial and industrial enterprises. From being a debtor country she has become a creditor nation with a trade balance of millions in her favor.

Any nation of the Western Hemisphere might well be proud of her textile manufactories and other industries. Fruit canning, oranges, olives, and fisheries are of consequence in the export statistics. Grape culture and wine making are industries of great importance. Spanish wines are known all over the world.

Considerable quantities of copper, iron, lead, and mercury are produced. Corkwood and its manufactures rank high in the country's export trade.

SPANISH

PRACTICAL EXERCISES

FOR HOME WORK AND CLASS-ROOM DRILL
IN CONNECTION WITH

"SPANISH IN A WEEK"

BY
TEODORO S. ROMERO, B. S., M. A.
INSTRUCTOR OF
SPANISH IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA EXTENSION

AUTHOR OF "SPANISH COMMERCIAL AND PROFESSIONAL" AND OF "SPANISH IN A WEEK," DIRECTOR OF THE T. S. ROMERO SPANISH SCHOOL, NEW YORK, OAKLAND AND SAN FRANCISCO, PROFESSOR OF SPANISH IN CALIFORNIA SCHOOL FOR PRIVATE SECRETARIES OF BERKELEY

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THE FOLLOWING EXERCISES ARE BASED ON THE RULES OF "SPANISH IN A WEEK" AND ARE IN ACCORD WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF THE GRAMMAR OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF SPAIN

Instructions

Students should read and study the exercises very carefully.

Consult the dictionary for the meaning of new words, and also those words which are not perfectly clear.

Use the words and phrases intelligently in original work.

Remember that the translation should be true and clear, in good English and good Spanish, as sometimes literal translations are impossible.

Practice in making these exercises will facilitate progress in the Spanish Language and build up a vocabulary with surprising rapidity.

Students should have a blank book for the exercises as well as for original work.

MONDAY'S EXERCISES

Exercise No. 1

Read aloud the Spanish Alphabet:

A	G	M	S
B	H	N	T
C	I	Ñ	U
CH	J	O	V
D	K	P	X
E	L	Q	Y
F	Ll	R	Z

Exercise No. 2

A good drill will be to combine all the consonants of the Spanish Alphabet with the vowels and pronounce each result aloud, as follows:

b—ba—be—bi—bo—bu
(bah) (bay) (bee) (boh) (boo)

d—da—de—di—do—du
(dah) (day) (dee) (doh) (doo)

c—ca—ce—ci—co—cu
(kah) (thay) (thee) (coh) (koo)

ch—cha—che—chi—cho—chu
(chah) (chay) (chee) (choh) (choo)

and so forth down through the alphabet.

Exercise No. 3

Write the following words in the same manner that you would pronounce them:

Argentina, Madrid, California, Río Grande, Los Ángeles, San José, Balboa, yerbabuena, casa, niño, mujer, castillo, pájaro, perro, pez, muñeca, bandera, colores, estrellas y luceros.

Exercise No. 4

Put the proper definite article—el, la, los, las or lo—before the following words:

hombre, mujer, niño, niña, hermano, hermana, hijos, hijas, mesa, libros, automóviles, pájaros, perros, caballos, gato, dinero, oro, casa, sillas, ventana, rios, mares, oceanos, padre, madre, papel, papeles, sombrero, cartas, uvas, ejercicios, manzanas, peras, naranjas, limones, fresas, grande, hermoso.

Exercise No. 5

The gender of nouns:

When is a noun masculine and when feminine? How masculine nouns or adjectives are converted into the feminine form. Give examples in Spanish with the following:

boy, sister, daughter, uncle, husband, niece, nurse, conductor, friend, enemy, bueno, pequeño, alto, sincero, simpático.

Exercise No. 6

Construct phrases by combining one or more of the following adjectives with the nouns in Exercise No. 4:

listo, alto, pequeño, blanco, rojo, amarillo, pesado, sencillo, difícil, fino, rico, pobre, largo, corto, nuevo, viejo, fuerte, débil, bonito, big, great, large, small, thick, wide, sad, tall, modern, good, old, flat, practical.

Make a similar list of your own and form phrases with articles, nouns, and adjectives.

Exercise No. 7

Write the plural form of:

casa, edificio, calle, plaza, torre, jardín, árbol, flor, isla, niño, aeroplano, automóvil, motor, español, francés, americano, virtuoso.

Write the singular of:

niños, sillas, mesas, luces, libros, bancos, corazones, rios, estrellas, relojes, peces, papeles, alfileres, ingleses, chilenos, Colombianos.

Exercise No. 8

Read aloud and translate into English:

1. El niño aplicado. 2. La niña lista. 3. La mujer acendosa. 4. El hombre intelectual. 5. El aire fresco. 6. La luz brillante. 7. El motor poderoso. 8. La rosa blanca. 9. Los ejercicios fáciles. 10. Las cuentas complicadas. 11. Las cartas difíciles. 12. Las águilas poderosas. 13. Los altos edificios. 14. El mejor amigo. 15. Los fértiles valles. 16. El Congreso de los Diputados.

1. Un buen hombre. 2. Una casa grande y lujosa. 3. Un té delicioso. 4. Un día claro. 5. Una tarde lluviosa. 6. Una noche oscura. 7. Una obra sumamente interesante. 8. Un gran presidente. 9. Un buen doctor. 10. Un artista notable. 11. Un autor de mérito. 12. Una muchacha rubia. 13. Unos ojos negros y brillantes. 14. Unos cañones poderosos. 15. Unas ametralladoras eficaces.

1. Mi sombrero. 2. Mi amigo. 3. Mis hijos. 4. Mis libros. 5. Mis hermanas. 6. Pajarito mío. 7. Madre mía. 8. Su libro y el mío. 9. Sus ejercicios. 10. Su padre de Usted. 11. Su jardín de Usted y el de su hermana. 12. Sus flores y las mias. 13. La luz del Sol. 14. La traición del torpedo. 15.

Los cañones del acorazado. 16. Las hojas de los árboles de su hacienda. 17. Uno de los hermanos de Usted. 18. Una de sus hijas. 19. Las páginas de su libro. 20. El primer día de la vacación.

Exercise No. 9

Translate into Spanish:

1. The tall girl. 2. The pretty mother. 3. The little boy. 4. The big man. 5. The good little boy. 6. The sweet little girl. 7. The large island. 8. The beautiful pearl. 9. The faithful dog. 10. The mail train. 11. The long bridge. 12. The cold water. 13. The old home. 14. The long letter. 15. The new house. 16. The American flag. 17. The Spanish coat of arms. 18. The furious sea. 19. The difficult exercise. 20. The white dress. 21. The House of Representatives. 22. The plainest thing. 23. The country air. 24. The finishing blow.

1. A wonderful woman. 2. A pretty girl. 3. A pretty little blue bird. 4. A big old cat. 5. A yellow butterfly. 6. A large place. 7. A pretty hat. 8. A practical rule. 9. A banking house. 10. A little every day. 11. A bird's nest. 12. An arrogant soldier. 13. An apple. 14. A cold day. 15. A proud mother. 16. A clean house. 17. A stroke of good fortune. 18. A sudden attack. 19. An accurate adding machine. 20. An official report. 21. A deep color. 22. A good time. 23. A freight elevator. 24. A railroad man. 25. A folding door.

1. His greatest desire. 2. The wing of a bird. 3. His best friend. 4. Your pencil and my pencil. 5. My dog. 6. My old home. 7. The title of the book. 8. The water of the sea. 9. The son of my friend. 10. Her little brown bird. 11. Your large place. 12. The cap of the boy. 13. The mother of Grace. 14. The work of men. 15. The wool of the sheep. 16. The big windows of the store. 17. The banking house of the Spanish people. 18. The French soap factory. 19. The index of the file. 20. The handle of the basket. 21. Last year's calendar. 22. The rays of the sun. 23. My father's office. 24. My brother's work. 25. My graduation certificate.

Exercise No. 10

Repeat aloud in Spanish the personal pronouns, I, thou, you, he, she, we, you (plural), they (masculine), and they (feminine), and explain why we will not use tú and vosotros in the exercises.

TUESDAY'S EXERCISES

Exercise No. 11

Memorize the following salutations in Spanish and put them into actual use:

1. Good morning! How do you do? 2. Very well, thank you, and how are you? 3. Very well. 4. Good afternoon! How are you? 5. Not very well. 6. Good-bye. 7. Until I see you again. 8. Good-night. 9. A very good-night to you. 10. Thank you very much, good-bye.

Exercise No. 12

Say aloud in Spanish the numbers from one to one hundred, count by fives to fifty, and write in Spanish the following numbers:

3—5—7—14—15—42—46—98—123—500—1918—5,000,000

Exercise No. 13

Tell how the Spanish verbs are classified in accordance with the terminations of the infinitive mood, and give examples of verbs of the first, second, and third conjugations.

Exercise No. 14

Write in full with all persons (except tú and vosotros) the present, the past, and the future tenses of the verbs to speak, to admire, to send, and to work, following the formula of endings and the model verb on pages 14, 15, and 16. Then develop in the same way all the verbs on pages 19 and 20. Then the present, past, and future tenses.

Exercise No. 15

Read aloud and translate into English:

1. Habla usted inglés? Sí, yo hablo inglés. 2. Habla usted español? No, yo no hablo español. 3. Habla usted francés? Sí, yo hablo un poco francés. 4. Qué idiomas habla usted? Yo, hablo solamente inglés. 5. Qué idiomas habla su hermana? Mi, hermana habla español y francés. 6. Habla ella bien el francés? Sí ella habla muy bien el francés. 7. Qué idiomas hablamos en América? En América hablamos inglés y español. 8. En qué partes de América hablamos inglés? Nosotros hablamos inglés en los Estados Unidos y Canadá. 9. En qué partes de América hablamos español? Nosotros hablamos español en Méjico, en centro América, en la Indias del Oeste y en toda la

América del Sur,tambien hablamos español en las Islas Filipinas, en España, en el Noroeste de África, en las Islas Canárias, en las Islas Baleares, en Fernando Pó y en la Guinea Española.

1. Habló usted ayer con su padre? Sí, ayer hablé con mi padre. 2. Habló usted ayer en la lección? No, ayer yo no hablé en la lección. 3. Habló su hermana con mí madre acerca de los ejercícios? No, ella habló de sus vestidós. 4. Habló el Presidente á los soldados? Sí el Presidente habló á los soldados. 5. Hablé yo suficientemente alto en la conferencia? Si usted habló muy bien y muy distintamente.

1. Hablará usted? Sí yo hablaré. 2. Hablará ella? Sí ella hablará. 3. Hablará él? No, él no hablará. 4. Hablaremos nosotros español? Sí, nosotros hablaremos español. 5. Hablarán ellos en inglés? No, ellos hablarán en francés. 6. Hablarán ustedes en francés? No, nosotros hablaremos en español.

Exercise No. 16

Translate into Spanish:

1. Do you speak Spanish? I speak a little Spanish. 2. Do you speak English? Yes, I speak English. 3. How do I speak Spanish? You speak Spanish very well. 4. Do you speak French? No, I do not speak French. 5. What languages do you speak? I speak English, Spanish and Portuguese. 6. What language do we speak in the United States? We speak English. 7. What language do they speak in Cuba? In Cuba they speak only Spanish. 8. Do they speak English or French in Argentine? In Argentine they speak neither French nor English; they speak Spanish. 9. Do they speak English in Mexico? No, the Mexicans do not speak English; they speak Spanish.

1. Did you speak to the president of the firm? No, I spoke to his secretary. 2. Did she speak to your sister? No, she spoke to her friend. 3. Did you speak to my brother yesterday at the club? Yes, I spoke to him about our business. 4. Did you speak to my little girl? Yes, I spoke to her the day before yesterday. 5. Did you speak of the claim to the saleslady? No, but I spoke of it to the inspector. 6. I did not speak to him.

1. Will you speak to my mother this afternoon? No, I shall speak to her tomorrow morning. 2. Will your sister's friend speak to me over the phone this evening? No, she will speak to my sister this afternoon. 3. Will the doctor of the district speak to the Board of Health? Yes, he will speak to

them next Thursday. 4. Will you speak to the captain of the ship? No, I will not speak to him. 5. Will you speak in the store? No, I will not speak because I do not speak good English. 6. I will speak to him. 7. He shall speak to her.

Exercise No. 17

Read aloud and translate into English:

1. Yo admiro el trabajo de la Cruz-Roja, mando flores á mi madre y compro tabaco para los soldados. 2. Usted desea hablar español para sus negocios de importación y para viajar por América del Sur. 3. Él trabajará mucho para ganar mucho dinero. 4. Ella pinta muy bien y admira el arte español. 5. Nosotros estudiaremos literatura, música, y aritmética. 6. Qué productos exporta la Argentina? 7. Qué productos importa Colombia de los Estados Unidos? 8. La madre abrazó á su hijo y el niño besó á su madre. 9. Nosotros compraremos mucho azucar, mucho tabaco y muchas frutas en Cuba. 10. Cambió usted su dinero americano por dinero español? Si yo cambié mis dollars por pesetas.

Exercise No. 18

Translate into Spanish:

1. To buy, I buy, I will or shall buy, I bought. Do you buy? Did you buy? Will you buy? 2. To admire, I admire, I will or shall admire, I did admire. Do you admire? Did you admire? 3. To import, we import, we will or shall import, we did import. Do you import? Did you import? Will you import? 4. To send, I send, I will or shall send, I did send. Do you send? Did you send? Will you send? 5. To work, I work, I will or shall work, I did work. Do you work? Did you work? Will you work?

Exercise No. 19

Show on what syllable the accent or stress of voice falls in the following Spanish words, and explain why:

hombre	comer	árbol	flor	inglés
mujer	león	está	fiel	español
hablar	pájaro	esta	manantial	mejicano

Exercise No. 20

Read aloud in Spanish the following prepositions:

to	of	between	in order to
before	since	toward	according to
with	in	until	by
against	on	for	without

WEDNESDAY'S EXERCISES

Exercise No. 21

Recite aloud in Spanish the divisions of time from the second to the century. Give in Spanish the names of the seasons, the months of the year, and the days of the week.

Exercise No. 22

Read aloud and translate into English:

1. El minuto tiene (has) 60 segundos. 2. Cuantos minutos tiene la hora? La hora tiene 60 minutos. 3. Cuantas horas tiene el día? El día tiene 24 horas. 4. Cuantos días tiene la semana? La semana tiene 7 días. 5. Cuantos días tiene el mes? El mes tiene 30, 31, ó 28 días. 6. Cuantos días tiene el año? El año tiene 365 días. 7. Cuantas semanas tiene el mes? El mes tiene 4 semanas. 8. Cuantas semanas tiene el año? El año tiene 52 semanas. 9. Cuantos meses tiene el año? El año tiene 12 meses. 10. Cuantas estaciones tiene el año? El año tiene 4 estaciones. 11. Cuantos años tiene el siglo? El siglo tiene 100 años.

Exercise No. 23

Translate the following sentences into Spanish, using the Spanish word "hace" instead of the English expression "it is," "nosotros tenemos" instead of "we have," and "ellos tienen" instead of "they have."

1. Is it cold? 2. It is very cold. 3. It is very warm. 4. It is a very fine day. 5. It is very fine weather. 6. How is the weather? It is good weather. 7. It is bad weather. 8. It is hot weather. 9. It is cold weather. 10. It is very windy. 11. We will have a snow storm. 12. In spring we have very good weather. 13. In the summer it is very hot. 14. In the autumn we have much rain. 15. During the months of December, January, and February it is very cold and we have plenty of snow, hail, and ice. 16. In March we have rain and wind. 17. In April we have rain and fog. 18. In May the weather is good. 19. In June, July, and August it is very hot

and the sun shines brightly almost every day. 20. In September and October it is cool. 21. In November it is stormy.

Exercise No. 24

Write in full, with all persons, the present, past, and future tenses of the verbs comer, comprender, romper, and vender, following the formula of endings and the model verb of the second conjugation on pages 24, 25, and 26. Then develop in the same way the present, past, and future tenses of all the verbs on pages 29 and 30.

Exercise No. 25

Read aloud and translate into English:

1. Yo como carne, patatas y pan. 2. Qué come usted? Yo como un par de huevos fritos. 3. Qué come ella? Ella come pollo asado y ensalada. 4. Donde comemos nosotros? Nosotros comemos en el comedor. 5. Qué comen ellos? Ellos comen arroz con pollo. 6. Come usted espárragos? Sí, yo como espárragos. 7. Come usted patatas fritas? No, yo como patatas cocidas. 8. Comen ustedes buenos alimentos en el campo? Sí nosotros comenos buenas legumbres frescas, buena carne y frutas deliciosas. 9. Este muchacho come mucho pan con mantequilla. 10. Qué come la niña? La niña come frutas maduras y galletas.

1. Donde comió usted ayer? Ayer yo comí en mí casa. 2. Qué comió usted? Yo comí una trucha, costillas de cordero á la parrilla, arroz blanco y frutas frescas. 3. Con quién comieron sus niños el último Domingo? Mis niños el Domingo pasado comieron con sus tios. 4. Qué comieron ustedes en el campo? En el campo nosotros comimos espárragos, langosta, perdices queso, frutas y pasteles.

1. Con quién comerá usted hoy? Yo comeré cou usted, si usted desea acompañarme. 2. Donde comeremos? Nosotros comeremos su el Restauran Español. 3. Comerá usted con nosotros mañana en el club? Sí, yo comeré con ustedes en el club. 4. Comerá con nosotros su amigo el capitán? Sí, el comerá con nosotros. 5. Comeremos comida española ó francesa? No comeremos ni á la francesa ni á la española, comeremos estilo americano.

Exercise No. 26

Translate the following into Spanish:

1. I eat my breakfast early. 2. Do you eat fresh vegetables? Yes, I eat fresh vegetables. 3. What do you eat? I eat chicken, potatoes, and salad. 4. Do you eat clean food in the restaurant? Yes, I eat very good food there. 5. What does he eat? He eats roast beef and potatoes. 6. Do you eat eggs? Yes, I eat a couple of fried eggs with ham. 7. Do you eat with her on Sundays? Yes, I eat with her Saturdays and Sundays. 8. What does she eat with her meals, rolls or white bread? She eats white bread with butter. 9. What do you eat? I eat poultry, vegetables, and cheese. 10. Do you eat canned fruit? No, we eat fresh, ripe fruit.

1. Did you eat bread today? No, I did not eat bread. 2. Did you eat fish? No, I did not eat fish. I ate broiled pork chops. 3. Did she eat nice fresh eggs yesterday? Yes, she did. 4. Did he eat in his house last Thursday? Yes he did. 5. Did they eat ham and beans last night? No, they ate plenty of chicken with rice.

1. What will you eat? I will eat cold dishes. 2. Will you eat with us tomorrow? No, I shall eat with my sister. 3. Will you eat a little bacon? Well, I will eat a very little with my eggs. 4. Will you eat a little more? No, I will not. 5. Will you eat the strawberries with milk? Yes, I will eat the strawberries with milk. 6. Will you eat fried potatoes? No, I will not.

Exercise No. 27

Read aloud and translate into English:

1. Beber, Yo bebo, yo bebí, yo beberé, él bebe, él bebió, él beberá, bebe usted? bebió usted? bebeberá usted? 2. Aprender, yo aprendo, yo aprendí, yo aprenderé, él aprende, él aprendió, él aprenderá, aprende usted? aprendió usted? aprenderá usted? nosotros aprendemos, aprenderan ustedes? 3. Deber, yo debo, yo debí, you deberé, usted debe, usted debió, usted deberá, debe él? debió él? deberá él? ellos deben, deberán ustedes? 4. Meter, yo meto, yo metí, yo meteré, usted mete, usted metió, usted meterá, nosotros metimos, meterán ellos? 5. Romper, yo rompo, yo rompí, yo romperé, usted rompe, usted rompió, usted romperá, rompe él? rompió él? romperá él? nosotros rompemos, romperán ustedes? romperan ellos?

Exercise No. 28

Translate into Spanish:

1. To learn, I learn, I did learn, I will or shall learn, you learn, you did learn, you will or shall learn. Did he learn? Will they learn? 2. To understand, I understand, I did understand, I will or shall understand, you understand, you did understand, you will understand. Did he understand? Will they understand? 3. To promise, I promise, I did promise, I will or shall promise, you promise, you did promise, you will or shall promise. Did he promise? Will they promise? 4. To cough, I cough, I did cough, I will or shall cough, you cough, you did cough, you will or shall cough. Did he cough? Will they cough? 5. To sell, I sell, I did sell, I will or shall sell, you sell, you did sell, you will or shall sell. Did he sell? Will they sell?

Exercise No. 29

Construct Spanish sentences containing one or more of the adverbs of place, manner, comparison, and affirmation.

Exercise No. 30

Recite aloud the Spanish equivalents of the following adverbs:

1. "Adverbs of time"—today, yesterday, now, before, presently, always.
2. "Adverbs of quantity"—much, little, very, nothing.
3. "Adverbs of negation"—no, never, neither.
4. "Adverbs of doubt"—perhaps, by chance.

Tell how Spanish adjectives may be converted into adverbs and give two examples.

THURSDAY'S EXERCISES

Exercise No. 31

Construct Spanish phrases by combining each of the nouns pertaining to the clothing and adornments of women and men's clothing (pages 41 and 42) with one of the following colors:

White, black, red, yellow, violet, gray, brown, blue, sky-blue, light blue, dark blue, light green, dark green, purple, rose color, marine blue.

Exercise No. 32

Memorize the different denominations of the Spanish money and practice them with the following expressions: "Cuanto vale" —How much is it worth? "Cuanto cuesta"—How much does it cost?

1. Un duro or un peso is the largest Spanish silver coin and has five pesetas. 2. How many pesetas in a dollar? 3. How many centavos in a peseta? 4. How much is one peseta in American money? 5. What bills of Spanish paper money are equal to a five dollar bill? 6. What Spanish bank notes are equal to a one hundred dollar bill?

Read aloud and translate into English:

1. Cuanto cuesta un periódico? Un periódico cuesta dos centavos. 2. Cuanto cuesta un sombrero? Un sombrero cuesta tres pesos. 3. Cuanto cuesta un sombrero de mujer? Un sombrero de mujer cuesta diez pesos. 4. Cuanto cuesta un billete de teatro? Un billete de teatro cuesta dos pesos. 5. Cuanto cuesta una libra de café? Una libra de café, cuesta trienta y cinco centavos. 6. Cuanto vale un collar de perlas? Un collar de perlas vale mil pesos. 7. Cuanto vale una casa en el campo? 8. Cuanto vale una casa en la cuidad? 9. Cuanto vale un caballo?

Exercise No. 33

Write in full, with all persons, the present, past, and future tenses of the verbs imprimir, subir, permitir, and vivir, following the formula of endings and the model verb of the third conjugation on pages 34 and 35. Then develop in the same way the present, past, and future tenses of all the verbs on pages 39 and 40.

Exercise No. 34

Read aloud and translate into English:

1. Yo vivo en Nueva York. 2. Donde vive usted? Yo vivo

en California. 3. Donde vive su familia? Mi familia vive en España. 4. Donde vive su amigo de usted? Mi amigo vive en Buenos Aires. 5. En que calle vive usted? Yo vivo en la calle ciento seis cerca de Broadway. 6. Donde viven los pájaros? Los pájaros viven en los árboles, en el campo, y en los parques. 7. Donde viven los peces? Los peces viven en el agua, en los rios, en los lagos y en el mar.

1. Yo viví en Francia dos años. 2. Usted vivió en Inglaterra poco tiempo. 3. Ella vivió siempre con sus padres. 4. Ellos vivieron siempre en esa gran casa. 5. Nosotros vivimos en la cuidad en invierno y en el campo durante el verano. 6. Ellos vivieron en Canadá. 7. Ellas vivieron con un lujo asombroso.

1. Yo viviré en el hotel. 2. Usted vivirá con su familia. 3. Él vivirá siempre solo. 4. Ella vivirá feliz con su jardin y sus flores. 5. Nosotros viviremos en la misma casa. 6. Ustedes vivirán con los niños. 7. Ellos vivirán en China.

Exercise No. 35

Construct Spanish sentences using the present, past, and future tenses of the verb "to write" with the following words:

Postal cards, letters, books, novels, articles, literary articles, political articles, articles of art, news, notes, advertisements, paper, blackboard, pencil, fountain pen, ink, typewriter, friend, family, customer, Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia, Bilbao, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Caracas, Habana, Lima, Quito, Rio de Janeiro.

Exercise No. 36

Read aloud and translate into English:

1. Recibir, yo recibo, yo recibí, yo recibiré, recibe usted? recibió usted? recibirá usted? recibirá él? él recibió, nosotros recibimos, nosotros recibiremos, reciebiron ellos? 2. Abrir, yo abro, yo abrí, yo abriré, abre usted? abrió usted? abrirá usted? nosotros abrimos, nosotros abriremos, abren ustedes? abrieron ustedes? abrirán ustedes? 3. Definir, yo defino, yo definí, yo definiré, define usted? definió usted? definirá usted? nosotros definimos, nosotros definiremos, definen ustedes? definieron ustedes? definirán ellos? 4. Dividir, yo divido, yo dividí, yo dividiré, dividirá usted? dividirá él? divideremos nosotros?

nosotros dividimos, ustedes dividen, ustedes dividieron, ellos dividirán.

Exercise No. 37

Translate the following into Spanish:

1. To write, I write, I will or shall write. Do you write? Did you write? Will you write? 2. To go up, I go up, I went up, I will or shall go up. Do you go up? Did you go up? Will you go up? 3. To insist, I insist, I did insist, I will or shall insist. Do you insist? Did you insist? Will you insist? 4. To distribute, I distribute, I distributed, I will or shall distribute. Do you distribute? Did you distribute? Will you distribute?

Exercise No. 38

Write in full the imperfect tense of three verbs of the first, three verbs of the second, and three verbs of the third conjugation.

Exercise No. 39

Translate the following into English:

1. Yo hablaba con mi discípulo cuando usted entró. 2. Usted escribía una carta cuando llamarón á la puerta. 3. Ellos jugaban en el campo cuando empezó á llover. 4. Yo vivía en Paris cuando estalló la guerra. 5. El año pasado yo trobajaba con esa compañía. 6. Yo vendía al por mayor los productos importados de España. 7. Yo compraba los cuellos por docenas. 8. Yo cazaba perdices y conejos en los montes de España. 9. Ellos nadaban, pescaban, remaban y bailaban durante su vacación. 10. Ellos leían con gran interes las noticias de la guerra y celebraban con vivas las victorias de nuestros valientes soldados.

Exercise No. 40

Construct sentences by combining "the clothing and adornments of women" and "men's clothing" with the following verbs: To buy, to wear, to tear, to wash, to sell, to send, to like, to become, to fit, to sew.

FRIDAY'S EXERCISES

Exercise No. 41

Read aloud and translate into English:

1. Las personas andan con los pies. 2. Los animales corren con las patas. 3. Los pájaros vuelan con las alas. 4. Los peces nadan con las aletas. 5. Los caballos y las mulas trotan. 6. Los reptiles se arrastran con el cuerpo. 7. Yo, paseo en coche y en automóvil, el automóvil es mucho más confortable por su velocidad. 8. En los caminos de hierro de los Estados Unidos tenemos magníficos trenes de pasajeros con poderosas locomotoras y coches confortables. 9. Los tranvias eléctricos de Nueva York no tienen cables, ni troles aereos y con los subways ó trenes subterraneos y los trenes elevados forman la red de transportación más perfecta del mundo. 10. Qué partes recuerda usted de un vapor? 11. Describanos usted con todas sus partes un hidroplano y explíquenos como funciona.

Exercise No. 42

Explain how the verb "to be" is translated into Spanish, and give examples with the two equivalent verbs, showing the difference in their uses.

Exercise No. 43

Give the present, past, and future tenses of the verb "ser," and translate the following into English:

1. Yo soy el maestro. 2. Usted es uno de los alumnos. 3. Él es un muchacho inteligente. 4. Ella es una muchacha aplicada. 5. Nosotros somos americanos. 6. Ustedes son españoles. 7. Ellos son ingleses. 8. Ellas son francesas. 9. Qué es esto? 10. Eso es un libro. 11. Es este su lapicero de usted? 12. De qué color es su vestido? 13. De qué material es su corbata? 14. Cuantas son 2 y 2? Dos y dos son cuatro. 15. Cuantas son siete y cinco? 16. Cuantas son 8 menos 3? Ocho menos tres son cinco. 17. Cuantas son 5 por 8? Cinco por ocho son cuarenta. 18. Cuantas son 6 por 4? Seis por cuatro son veinte y cuatro. 19. Cual es la capital de España? Madrid es la capital de España. 20. Cual es la capital de los Estados Unidos? Washington es la capital de los Estados Unidos.

Exercise No. 44

Translate into Spanish:

1. I am a man. 2. You are a woman. 3. He is a boy. 4. She is a girl. 5. We are friends. 6. They are very good soldiers. 7. They are very good nurses. 8. What is that? This is a book. 9. What is this? That is a dollar. 10. This is my table. 11. That is your house. 12. Is this the carpet? No, that is the floor. 13. What day of the week is today? Today is Friday. 14. What day was yesterday? Yesterday was Thursday. 15. What was the day before yesterday? The day before yesterday was Wednesday. 16. What day was three days ago? Three days ago was Tuesday. 17. What day was four days ago? Four days ago was Monday. 18. What day of the week will tomorrow be? Tomorrow will be Saturday. 19. What day will the day after tomorrow be? The day after tomorrow will be Sunday.

Exercise No. 45

Give the present, past, and future tenses of the verb "estar," remembering that estar is used to indicate state, position, location, or condition of the subject, and translate the following:

1. Yo estoy en Neuva York. 2. Donde está usted? Yo estoy aquí, donde está él? Él está en San Francisco. 3. Donde está ella? Ella está enfrente de la ventana. 4. Donde está el libro? el libro está en la mesa. 5. Como está el libro, abierto ó cerrado? El libro está abierto. 6. Donde está la luz? La luz está encima de nosotros. 7. Donde está la puerta? La puerta está á mi derecha. 8. Donde está el niño? El niño está á mi izquierda? 9. Donde está la puerta? La puerta está detrás de mi. 10. Donde está Lima? Lima está en Perú. 11. Donde está Chicago? Chicago está en Illinois. 12. Como está usted? Yo estoy muy bien gracias. 13. Como está su hermano? Mi hermano está perfectamente. 14. Donde está el teatro principal? El teatro principal está en la calle de la Reina Isabel. 15. Donde está el puerto?

Exercise No. 46

Translate the following into Spanish:

1. I am here. 2. You are there. 3. He is in my house. 4. She is in the office. 5. The pencil is on the table. 6. The paper

is under the book. 7. Where is your brother? My brother is in France. 8. The apples are in the box. 9. Where is my pencil? Here it is. 10. Where is my chair? Your chair is near the window. 11. Where were you yesterday? I was in the factory. 12. Where is the doctor's house? The house of the doctor is on 59th St. 13. Where is the Post Office? 14. I am very well, how are you? 15. Where is Canada? Canada is north of the United States. 16. Where is Alaska? Alaska is in the northwestern part of North America. 17. Where is Uruguay? Uruguay is on the Atlantic Coast of South America between Brazil and Argentine. 18. Where is Los Angeles? Los Angeles is in California. 19. His name is in the casualty list of today. 20. The service flag is in the front window.

Exercise No. 47

Explain how the passive voice is formed in Spanish and put the following sentences in the passive form:

1. Yo compro flores. 2. La madre ama á sus hijos. 3. Usted mandó los géneros por vapor. 4. El escribió la carta. 5. Cervantes escribió El Quijote.

Exercise No. 48

Explain how to form the present participle of any verb, and give examples with three verbs of each conjugation.

Exercise No. 49

Translate the following progressive sentences formed from the verb "estar" and the present participle of the other verbs:

1. Yo estoy viendo. 2. Usted está cantando. 3. Él está escuchando. 4. Ella está leyendo. 5. El niño está escribiendo. 6. La niña está jugando. 7. Nosotros estamos hablando. 8. Ustedes están trabajando. 9. Ellos estan comprando. 10. Ellas estan comiendo. 11. Ustedes estan esperando.

Exercise No. 50

Tell how the augmentatives and diminutives are formed in Spanish, and give examples with five nouns.

SATURDAY'S EXERCISES

Exercise No. 51

Read aloud and translate into English:

1. En las ciudades las casas tienen tres, cuatro, cinco ó muchos más pisos. 2. El piso bajo al nivel de la calle está ocupado por las tiendas. 3. Los otros pisos estan divididos en viviendas que tienen cinco seis ó más cuartos. 4. La sala es la habitación ó cuarto principal de la casa allí recibimos á los amigos ó visitantes. 5. El comedor es el cuarto donde comemos. 6. La cocina donde hacen la comida. 7. El dormitorio es la habitación destinada para dormir. 8. Otras habitaciones son el cuarto de baño, la biblioteca, y el salon de música. 9. Los cuartos están amueblados. 10. En toda casa debe de haber un teléfono. 11. Los Hoteles tienen teléfonos en todos los cuartos y los Restauranes y Cuartos de Espera en las Estaciones tiene muchos telefonos públicos. 12. Por medio del teléfono podemos llamar ó comunicarnos con las personas de la misma localidad. 13. Las ciudades estan unidas por el telégrafo pero cuando queremos comunicarnos con otras personas ausentes el mejor medio es el correo y por este medio mandamos cartas, tarjetas postales, impresos y periódicos.

Exercise No. 52

Tell how the verb "to have" is translated into Spanish, and give examples of the two equivalent verbs and explain the difference in their uses.

Exercise No. 53

Write, in all persons, the present tense of the verb "haber" and form the past perfect tense by combining this with the past participle of the other verbs. Give examples with four verbs of the first, second, and third conjugations.

Exercise No. 54

Translate the following into Spanish:

1. I have eaten an apple. 2. I have sold the house. 3. I

have spoken to him. 4. I have wished that for a long time. 5. I have bought a new blackboard. 6. You have learned a great deal in a short time. 7. You have eaten very little. 8. You have sold that very cheap. 9. She has left a message for you. 10. She has opened the door with her key. 11. She has written all her letters. 12. We have received a telegram. 13. We have been there. 14. They have always spoken Spanish. 15. They have visited them. 16. They have painted beautiful landscapes. 17. They have built a beautiful house.

Exercise No. 55

Read aloud and translate into English:

1. Yo tengo mi libro. 2. Usted tiene un magnífico reloj de oro. 3. Tiene usted papel? Si, señor, tengo papel y pluma. 4. Qué diccionario tiene usted? Yo tengo mi diccionario. 5. Tiene usted suficiente dinero? Sí, yo tengo lo bastante. 6. Cuantos hijos tiene usted? Yo tengo dos hijos. 7. Él tiene guantes blancos. 8. Ella tiene un sombrero nuevo. 9. Ellos tienen una bonita casa. 10. Tiene usted frio? No, yo no tengo frio. 11. Tiene el niño sed? Sí, él tiene mucha sed. 12. Tiene la niña sueño? Sí, ella está muy cansada. 13. Él tiene razón. 14. Ellos tienen frio y hambre. 15. Qué edad tiene usted? Yo tengo 22 años.

1. Yo tuve un bonito jardin. 2. Usted tuvo pocos amigos en el colégio. 3. Ella tuvo siempre muchas simpatias. 4. Ellos tuvieron mucho dinero. 5. Ellas tuvieron un buen profesor de música.

1. Yo tendré este mes mucho trabajo. 2. Tendrá usted escrita esta carta para el correo de hoy? Sí, yo la tendré escrita. 3. Cuantos pisos tendrá esta casa que estan edificando? Esta casa tendrá 22 pisos. 4. Cuantos viajantes tendra usted en Hispano-América la próxima estación? Nosotros tendremos cinco viajantes que ayudarán á nuestros representantes y corresponsales. 5. Qué cantidad de mercancía tendán ustedes disponible para embarque? Nosotros tendremos listas cien cajas antes de la salida del vapor.

Exercise No. 56

Give some examples of the idiomatic expressions indicative of duty and necessity with the verbs "haber de" and "tener que."

Exercise No. 57

Give, in all persons, the conditional tense (should) of the verbs in the first, second, and third conjugations.

Exercise No. 58

Practice the expressions relating to time, watches and clocks, and translate the following into Spanish:

1. I have a very pretty pocket watch. 2. Have you a watch? Yes, I have a gold watch. 3. Where is a clock? There is one in that big building. 4. What time is it? It is twelve o'clock. It is ten minutes after four. It is a quarter after six. It is twenty minutes after seven. It is a quarter of ten. It is eleven o'clock.

Exercise No. 59

Write the comparative degree of the following adjectives: pretty, long, short, heavy, light, useful, happy, sweet, ripe, warm.

Exercise No. 60

Write the superlative degree of the following adjectives: small, white, big, dry, expensive, wide, deep, thin, strong, clean.

SUNDAY'S EXERCISES

Exercise No. 61

Write a letter using the following form:

Muy Senor mío:

Tengo el gusto de informar á usted que (here you should put the text of the letter, containing the message, information or ideas which you wish to convey).

Esperando tener pronto noticias de usted,

Quedo su af. mo y S. S.

Exercise No. 62

Write an answer in Spanish to a letter, using the following form:

Gentlemen:

We take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your favor of January 13th (here you should put the answer in your original style).

We remain very truly yours,

Exercise No. 63

Combine the sentences studied so far into well written paragraphs; then combine those paragraphs into well written letters.

Exercise No. 64

Write a special list of words that may be properly used in the making of sentences with each one of the irregular verbs.

Exercise No. 65

Read aloud and translate into English:

1. Qué hace usted en la oficina? En la oficina yo trabajo. 2. Qué hace usted en la biblioteca? En la biblioteca yo leo y estudio. 3. Qué hace el doctor? El doctor visita y cura á los enfermos. 4. Qué hace el ingeniero? Él construye puentes. 5. Qué hace el panadero? El panadero hace pan en la panadería. 6. Qué hace el relojero? El relojero hace y arregla relojes en la relojería. 7. Qué hace el zapatero? El zapatero hace zapatos en la zapatería. 8. Qué hace usted en la Escuela? En la escuela yo aprendo español.

1. Qué hace usted con los ojos? Con los ojos yo miro y veo. 2. Qué hace usted con la boca? Con la boca yo hablo y como. 3. Qué hace usted con la nariz? Con la nariz yo respiro y huelo. 4. Qué hace usted con los dedos? Con los dedos yo toco el piano. 5. Qué hace usted con las manos? Con las manos trabajo. 6. Qué hace usted con los pies? Con los pies yo ando, corro, salto y patino. 7. De qué material está hecha la mesa? La mesa está hecha de madera.

Exercise No. 66

Answer the following questions in Spanish:

1. Qué hay encima de la mesa? 2. Qué muebles hay en el cuarto? 3. Qué hay en la calle? 4. Qué hay en el Parque? 5. Qué hay notable en la ciudad? 6. Cuantos estados hay en la unión? 7. A donde va usted? 8. De donde viene usted? 9. A donde irá usted? 10. Da usted todo el dinero que puede á la Cruz Roja? 11. Sabe usted que hora es? 12. Sabe usted cuantas son cinco por siete? 13. Puede usted abrir la ventana? 14. Puede usted decirme, donde esta correos? 15. Puede usted decirme cual es la capital de Colombia? 16. Oye usted bien por teléfono? 17. Anda usted mucho? 18. Cuando rie usted?

Exercise No. 67

Define a reflexive verb and explain how it is formed.

Translate into English the following reflexive forms:

Sentarse: 1. Yo me siento en la silla. 2. Usted se sienta en el sillón. 3. El se sienta en la mecedora. 4. Ella se sienta en el sofá. 5. Nosotros nos sentamos en los bancos. 6. Ustedes se sientan en los taburetes. 7. Ellas se sientan en las rocas. 8. Ellos se sientan en la playa. 9. Los niños se sientan en el suelo. 10. Las niñas se sientan el los columpios. 11. Las señoras se sientan el los asientos de los tranvias.

Exercise No. 68

Memorize the following polite phrases and introductions, and put them into actual use:

1. What can I do for you? 2. Please. 3. Please be seated. 4. Please repeat. 5. Please give me. 6. Please tell me. 7. Have the kindness. 8. Have the goodness. 9. I take pleasure in introducing to you Mr. Colon. 10. I am pleased to know you, Mr. Colon. 11. I am very glad of the opportunity of knowing you, Madam.

Exercise No. 69

Explain how the verb in the subjunctive mood is used to express action, being, or state.

Explain how the present and imperfect tenses of the subjunctive are formed. Translate the following subjunctive forms into Spanish:

1. That I may speak. 2. That I may write. 3. That I may buy. 4. If I should or should I speak. 5. If I should or should I write. 6. If I should sell. We have studied so far in verbs: infinitive, present participle, past participle, past, future, imperfect, conditional, past perfect, passive voice, progressive form, reflexive forms, idiomatic expressions, imperative, present subjunctive, and imperfect subjunctive. Construct one sentence of each, using three different verbs.

Exercise No. 70

Make an outline for a description of the United States, taking the topic sentences from the descriptions of the Spanish-speaking countries (pages 75–94), and then write a good description or composition of the United States, and see for yourself what you can do in the beautiful language of Castilla.

READING AND TRANSLATING EXERCISES

1. Read aloud and translate into English the History of Spain (pages 73, 74).

2. Read aloud and study very carefully the description of every one of the Spanish-speaking countries in the Geographical Encyclopedia (pages 75–93). Then translate them into English and compare your work with the English text.

3. Translate the English text of the Geographical Encyclopedia (pages 75–93) and compare your work with the Spanish text.

4. Translate from English into Spanish the Opportunities for the Spanish Language (pages 93, 94).

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